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The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them. 18

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIX NO. 109-- BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 11, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

T. U. MOVEMENT HEADING TOWARDS A CRISIS.

LEADERS' CONFERENCE DRAGS ON TILL MIDNIGHT.

Hunt For United Front.

RIVAL GROUPS HURL CHARGES AT EACH OTHER.

More than 40 Trade Union Leaders representing different Labour organisations assembled on Sunday morning in the Servant of India Society Hall to consider how the present differences in the two wings of Trade Unions could be removed and how unity could be established. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was unanimously voted to the chair.

Mr. Mehta, in his opening remarks, observed that there were two or three fundamental points on which they must agree before unity could be achieved. He said that the two wings of Trade Unions, namely the present Trade Union Congress and the All-India Trade Unions Federation, are agreed on 80 per cents of the demands of the workers. While the differences were only regarding the remaining 20 per cent. He was confident that if they worked with a will to achieve unity and in a spirit of compromise they would arrive at a settlement. He invited the representatives of different parties to express their views and to put forward suggestions.

Messages of a goodwill were received from Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, Diwan Chamanlal and others.

A HEATED DISCUSSION.

A heated discussion followed in which Mr. Purshotam Trikamdas Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. S. V. Deshpande. Mr. Tayab, Sheikh and others took part.

Mr. N. M. Joshi gave expression to the views of the Moderate group while Mr. Deshpande in a vehement speech criticised Mr. Joshi and put forward the uncompromising attitude of the whole hogglers. Mr. Sheikh pleaded for the acceptance of the unity scheme prepared by the Girni Kamgar Union.

NEED OF THE HOUR.

Mr. Purshotam Trikamdas observed that the differences between the Trade Union Congress and the Trade Unions Federation related to the question of affiliation of the Trade Unions to the International organisation, the representation to the Geneva Labour Conferences and the Whitley Commission. The last of these was now out of question as the Commission had already finished its work. In his opinion the question of affiliation was not very vital. What the Trade Union movement in India wanted was not affiliation with the international organisations. Its need was unity in the ranks of workers at home.

As regards representation to the Geneva Conference the speaker suggested that it should be left to be decided by three-fourth or two-thirds majority as to which party should send the representatives to Geneva and the Trade Union Congress should be prepared to abide by the decision of the majority.

N. M. JOSHI'S VIEWS.

Mr. N. M. Joshi was then called upon by the president to define the attitude of his party. He said the question of affiliation was very vital and not as insignificant as Mr. Purshotam Trikumdas suggested. Indian labour must have world sympathy and it must be linked with the International labour movement. Without that it would not be possible for it to make any progress. It was also essential in the opinion of Mr. Joshi to send representatives to Geneva to give expression to the Indian point of view.

COMMON PLATFORM ON MAIN PRINCIPLES.

About the question of strikes Mr. Joshi said that his Party would try it only as a last measure. He did not want the majority to coerce the minority to accept its views. They should insist on a common platform on main principles and leave the minority at liberty to organise its own forces.

UNITY OF WORKERS NOT UNITED PLATFORM.

Mr. S. V. Deshpande in a vehement speech attacked Mr. Joshi. He said he had no mandate from the Trade Union Congress but what he said represented the point of view of the Congress.

He said he also supported affiliation with international labour organisation but he did not want affiliation with capitalist organisation but unity with the workers of the world. The Trade Union Congress wanted unity of the working classes and not a united platform as Mr. Joshi would have it.

THREE CLASSES OF LEADERS.

Mr. Deshpande divided the present Labour leaders in three groups. One was of those who stood for the working classes as the speaker did. The other group was of those who stood for Indian workers not because they were workers but because they were Indians and there was the third group of the International Capitalists. Mr. Joshi and his colleagues according to the speaker belonged to the last group and there was not a single question on which the speaker and his comrades would agree with them. "If you stand for class

(Continued on page 7.)

KHATAU MAKANJI MILLS STRIKE.

—:o:—

Deadlock With Agent.

GATES TO BE PICKETED.

The executive of the G. K. U. consisting of Messrs. Kandalkar, Mhapankar, Gaikawad and Shaikh and V. H. Joshi sent a letter to the agent. Khatao Makanji Mills asking him whether he was willing to receive the deputation to discuss demands from the workers on strike. On his agreeing to do so a list of about fifty demands was sent to him on the 9th of May. He called the deputation of the G. K. U. to discuss the issues at 12 o'clock on Sunday. The discussion at first centered round the question of recognition of the G. K. U. After some discussion the manager ultimately informed the union representatives that he was instructed by the agent that the union is to be formerly recognised at the time of signing the agreement if one is reached between the union and the Agent.

UNACCEPTABLE.

The manager informed the union representatives that the agent was unwilling to re-instate Ibrahim Mama and to expell Vithal Master. That he was willing to discuss other items in a spirit of reasonable compromise but on no account shall Ibrahim Mama be tolerated either as a member of the strike committee or as an employee. The union committee thereafter retired to consider the questions arising from this discussion. After two hours the managing committee sent a letter signifying the workers attitude towards the agents proposals reporting them as unacceptable, and so a dead-lock is reached.

PICKETING.

Apropose these discussions the manager informed that the textile workers union was trying to negotiate the strike as regards the spinners. The G. K. U. representatives informed the manager that they did not believe the allegation.

Constant picketing has been decided to be made on all gates.

NAGPUR CONGRATULATES GENERAL AWARI.

But Will Not Follow Him!

WHERE CONGRESSMEN DIFFER FROM HIM

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, May 9.

Under the auspices of the Arms Satyagraha Committee, a public meeting was held last night in the Chitnis Park to congratulate Awari on his conviction to 3 years rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Pandurang Sao was elected to the chair and speeches in praise of General Awari were made by Messrs. Dangre, Hormusjee and Ramlall. Some speakers who are Awari's followers, blamed the Congreemen for their apathy towards Awari and his programme. In his concluding speech Mr. Pandurang Sao criticised the conduct of the Police.

AWARI AND CORGRESSMEN.

The position of the Congressmen abstaining from Awari's programme is explained by the fact that picketing was not being done by Awari and his followers in accordance with the latest instructions issued by Mahatma Gandhi and Abhyanker recently warned some of the hasty youths that their conduct alone was responsible for this. There is full sympathy for Awari and his sacrifice, but the general feeling amongst the Congressmen is that the present time is not opportune for such an action as picketing, more especially of the aggressive type of picketing, which was being practised by Awari's followers.

SPANISH EX-DICTATOR

Berenguer Released At Nigha.

LONDON, May 9.

Madrid.—General Berenguer will be released as Supreme Court of War and Marine has rejected application for authority to prosecute him.

He was released at night.—Reuter.

DACOITIES IN BURMA

—:o:—

Number Of Indians Killed

RANGOON, May 10.

(Delayed in Transmission).

Toungoo reports a dacoity by Burmans in an Indian house near Zeyawaddy last night. One Indian was shot dead.

Pegu reports that the situation there is normal, except for an attack by five Burmans on a hut near Daiku in which there were some Indians. Nine Indians were wounded, one seriously. Several cases of dacoities are reported from Tharrawaddy, Insein and Henzada.—A. P.

PALANPUR PICKETS OBSERVE FAST

Merchants Remains Unmoved

(From A Correspondent.)

PALANPUR, May 9.

Thakore Devji Gagji broke the seal on foreign cloth. Sjt. Balalal Lalloobhai of Sidhpur and Motilal Chunilal are observing fast for the last seven days. Captain Chhotalal Harilal Parekh of Ahmedabad and Fakirmohamed joined them from to-day in fasting. The merchants remain unmoved.

Rajwade's Release Demanded

POONA, May 9.

The Council of the Deccan Sabha has passed a resolution demanding the release of Mr. R. S. Rajwade, Editor, "Karmayogi" who was sentenced to seven years imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 10,000 by the Sholapur Martial Law Court last year.—A. P.

"C. P." TO ACT FOR MITTER

The Simla Correspondent of "Searchlight" writes:—

It seems Lord Willingdon is to have a change in his Cabinet. Sir B. L. Mitter will be going abroad on a short deputation and he will be replaced by an Indian member. Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer who was running strong for Law Membership when originally Sir Brajindra Mitter was appointed is being mentioned as a temporary successor, but there is no official news on the subject.

15 BURMESE SENT TO GALLOWS AND 56 TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

Judgment In Rebellion Case.

PYAPON, May 9.

The Special Tribural, hearing the cases arising out of the rebellion in Burma, passed judgment today, sentencing 15 persons to death and 56 to transportation for and acquitting 24.

The judges remarked that having regard to the preamble to the Ordinance and the terms of the proclamation issued locally with reference to the surrender of rebels, they were constrained to recommend mercy to those convicted persons who were sentenced to undergo lesser penalty. Strong intimidation was undoubtedly used by the leaders towards the rank and file, whose credulity and ignorance were abominably exploited.

Among those who have been given death sentences are Aung Hlas, son of Ba Sein and headman San Khin.

DELAYED IN TRANSMISSION.

The judgment stated that two sentences of death and transportation were provided for under Section 121, I.P.C. The old English rule of common law, that coercion was no defence to the charge of treason, had been embodied in the Indian Statute. Section 94, I. P.C., was explicit on this point. It forbade the defence of coercion in cases of murder or rebellion.

BEGINNING OF REBELLION.

In the first week of January tattoing broke out in Southern Dedaye. This track was practically an island, lonely and backward, with no Government schools. The inhabitants were engaged in agriculture and fishing. The rebellion commenced round the hamlet of Tandaw, where the accused Aung Hla, who was given a life sentence, lived with his sons. These men exercised considerable influence in the neighbourhood and appear to have been strong and desperate in character. In December, the notorious Saya San visited Tandaw, and stayed at Aung Hlaw's house. Saya San exhibited magic powers.

BLESSINGS TO "REBELS."

The tribunal had no doubt that the form of tattooing originated with him. Tattooing was a well-known concomitant of rebellion in Burma. In addition to tattooing there was the 'not' ceremony. Many rebels were drilled and Aung Hla gave his blessing to the rebel army. Subsequently, Government forces arrived and in spite of the warning of the Deputy Commissioner, the rebels advanced and a battle ensued. The Government forces sustained no casualties. A number of dead and wounded rebels found. The Tribunal dealt with the legal contention that the trouble amounted to a riot and not a rebellion and said that the defence argument was so fallacious as to be barely sustainable and a clear case of rebellion had been made out.—A. P.

The Divisional Transportation Superintendent, Bhusawal, G.I.P. Railway, wires under date the 10th May, with reference to the derailment of 197 Down Express at mile 150/6-1/2 between Lasalgaon and Summit on the 7th instant, that normal working was resumed at 13 hours yesterday.—A. P.

DISARMAMENT OF ALL.

—:o:—

And Not Of One Nation

ALEXANDER ON FRANCO-ITALIAN TREATY

RUGBY, May 9.

A reference to negotiations for naval building agreement was made last night in a speech at Sheffield by the First Lord of Admiralty Alexander.

He said he and Foreign Secretary Henderson had made great efforts to get adhesion to part three of Naval Treaty by France and Italy. They came back from Paris understanding that the agreement was complete and that there was no question about it. It was not wise perhaps for any one who had to take part in international negotiations at this stage to apportion blame.

NO AMBIGUITY

Alexander continued: "We made greatest possible concessions we would and we came away from Paris on March 1st with agreement which I afterwards submitted to the House of Commons on March 12 in which there is to me no ambiguity. In France to-day questions have been raised at a somewhat late date.

I want to say that there will be no efforts lacking on our part to promote that spirit of goodwill essential to secure progress in this direction. But I also want towards disarmament, merely by one country always giving way.

DISARMAMENTS BY ALL.

If you are going to get disarmament, which is going to be real aid to peace, it must be disarmament of all and not of one and all Nations concerned must make equal contributions to effort."—B.O.W.

"MAHATMA, A GREAT TRADE UNIONIST."

Giri Advises Railway Workers To Strike If Their Demands Are Unheeded.

STAFF UNION CONFERENCE.

The fourth annual Conference of the G.I.P. Railway Staff Union on which was broken on Saturday evening at the Blavatsky Lodge met at the same place on Sunday afternoon. Apprehending that there might be a repetition of the previous day's incidents, admission to the Hall was strictly limited to the members of the Union and that was also by tickets. Mr. V. V. Giri, the president-elect, who could not deliver his presidential address on Saturday presided.

JAMNADAS APOLOGISES.

At the outset Mr. Jamnadas Mehta referred to the disgraceful scenes enacted at the same place on the previous day and said that he and his colleagues decided not to leave the Hall till the time for which they had engaged the Hall was over and they had met again in the same Hall to vindicate the right of free speech and association.

He tendered an apology to Mr. Giri for the unfortunate demonstration of the squabbles of the Bombay Trade Unionists and he would forget the incident.

GIRI'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Giri in his "ex-tempore" presidential address, first referred to the incident on Saturday and said that they were prepared to give to their friends as well as opponents the right to free speech but they would not concede to any body the right to abuse, and they were bound to protect themselves.

Proceeding Mr. Giri observed that the present position of Railwaymen in India was very grave. Immediate organisation of Railwaymen all over India was needed otherwise the future of Railway workers would be very gloomy.

PREPARE TO GIVE BATTLE

The position of workers on the G. I. P. Railway was still worse. They were faced with the question of Retrenchment and the refusal of Railway authorities to re-instate the strikers. Still as many as 6000 to 7000 strikers were idle. There was also the question of Railway workers being degraded in their rank. In order to face the situation they must organise themselves and be ready to give battle to their opponents if they insisted on their unjust and unreasonable attitude.

Referring to the question of Retrenchment Mr. Giri observed that in India generally retrenchment began at the bottom while as a matter of fact it ought to begin at the top. In this connection he cited the recent example of Australia where the Cabinet members and other higher officers first agreed to a cut of 25 per cent. in their own salaries and then asked the men in the lower grades to accept a cut of only two or three per cent.

THE LEE LOOT.

Mr. Giri then pointed out the various ways in which retrenchment could be affected without their being any need of retrenching the poor workers or cutting their wages. The European officers in the Railway Service were getting fat salaries and to them were added the allowances known as the "Lee Loot". Mr. Giri asked why those allowances should not be immediately stopped. Why should not he asked the officers agree to stay in India for three or four years and forego their trips to "Home" when there was shortage of money and for that the poor workers were being made to suffer. "We have every right to ask that the Lee Loot should be immediately stopped" added Mr. Giri.

Mr. Giri also wanted that travelling allowances to the higher officers should be stopped.

CUT IN HIGHER OFFICERS' PAY.

Suggesting further measures of drastic cut in expenditure Mr. Giri said that 50 per cent. of the higher officers could be safely retrenched without any loss of efficiency. He also suggested that 25 per cent. of the officers should be asked to go on compulsory leave without pay for some time.

Mr. Giri complained that the Railway Board did not agree to the appointment of a Conciliation Board and said that if they did so the labour leaders would show them the proper way to effect retrenchment. As a test he would suggest that for three days all the high officers should be given rest and in every case the man immediately next to the man at the top should be put in charge. Mr. Giri was sure that the service would run as smoothly as it was doing at present.

MERE SPEECHES WON'T DO.

But no number of speeches or arguments would convince the authorities of the truth of what they said. That was the experience, said Mr. Giri, that he had achieved during the last twelve years. They must organise themselves and be in a position to deliver the goods. Only then would they be able to convince the authorities. The weapon for that was of strike and Mr. Giri wanted the workers always to be ready with that weapon.

WHEN TO STRIKE.

Proceeding, he observed that it was essential that a trade union leader should known exactly when to call on a strike and when to call off a strike. Strikes in the past failed because the leaders did not know that. There was nothing like justice at least in India and if the workers wanted to better their lot, they must prepare them-

(Continued on page 7.)

"SELF-STYLED LEADERS WHO WANTED TO BOSS."

"GIRI'S BIG LATHI!"

Version Of Blavatsky Lodge Incident By G. I. P. Union Officials.

We, the undersigned members of the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union, are reluctantly compelled to issue this statement to the Press. There is a good deal of misunderstanding about the incidents that have happened in the Blavatsky lodge on Saturday and a deliberate attempt is being made by interested parties to misguide the public and throw the responsibility of the unfortunate happenings on the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union and its President Mr. R. S. Ruiker.

The facts are that the Staff Union arranged a Conference of all G.I.P. Railway workers and issued invitations through leaflets and Press to all G.I.P. Railway workers. Our Hon. General Secretary Mr. R. A. Khedgiker was also invited to attend the Conference and the same invitation was extended to Messrs. Ruiker, D. B. Kulkerni and others by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta personally in the All India Railwaymen's Federation meeting. In view of the fact that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and the All India Railwaymen's Federation were making efforts to bring about unity in Trade Union Congress, our leaders like R. S. Ruiker, D. B. Kulkerni, Khedgiker and others attended the meeting, forgetting all their differences with the Staff Union. But to our utter amazement, we found that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta wanted to take most unfair advantage of his position as a host and levelled most unwarranted, unjust and mischievious attacks against our Union and its leaders.

LIMIT OF OUR PATIENCE

We listened calmly and patiently to these attacks against our Union but when Mr. Mehta wanted to add insult to injury by casting most unjust as persons against our President Mr. R. S. Ruiker and in contrast highly eulogising Mr. S. C. Joshi, the limit of our patience was reached and this was the starting point of the disorder and uproar in the meeting. Mr. Ruiker kept quite aloof and silent for a long time but when he saw that the uproar and trouble in the meeting was rising high and that neither Mr. Mehta nor Mr. Giri were controlling the meeting, he came on the platform and wanted to pacify the workers. Mr. Ruiker's action was in response to repeated appeals of many members of the Staff Union to control the meeting. But obviously the Staff people and their leaders did not want any peace in the meeting.

"RUIKAR ROUGHLY HANDLED".

When Mr. Reiker rose to pacify the meeting and leave the Hall after recourding his protest of the conduct of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in inviting him and his colleagues as guests and then insulting them, he was roughly handled by the Staff Union people. The assault on our President was the scene for greater confusion and trouble and but for the control excercised by our leaders over the workers would have led to untoward events. It is very astonishing that all the self-constituted leaders of Labour sitting on the platform like Messrs. J. M. Mehta, Joshi, Giri and Purshottamdas Tricumdas would not raise little fingure to prevent this assault on our President who was their invited guest Mr. R. A. Khedgiker, our General Secretary rescued one person who was being roughly handled by the infuriated workers. Mr. Ruiker was all along appealing for perfect peace and order but this was not to the liking of the Staff Union people. Mr. Giri's charge that Mr. Ruiker made an inciting speach is a deliberate lie, as a matter of

(Continued on page 7.)

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SHIV NARAYAN, Jr., Principal.
College of Engineering, Poona, 4th May, 1931.
2983

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Sir HUKUMCHAND SARUPCHAND, Knight, Jain Inhabitant, residing at Indore, Bombay and other places and carrying on business inter alia in Bombay as adatias and Shroffs in the name and style of Messrs. Sarupchand Hukumchand at Bhuleshwar outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff

vs.

Messrs. DOLATRAM KUNDANMAL, a firm, carrying on business in Bombay as Commission Agent, Adatias and Merchants at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort .... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 21st day of August 1930, it was inter alia ordered that the defendant firm do pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 206534-4-0 for debt and interest and the costs of the suit when taxed and noted in the margin of the said decree and further simple interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the date of the decree until payment.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 9th day of October, 1930, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by public auction all the right title and interest of Madan Mohan Kundanmal Kasturchand Rajmal and Lalchand Rajmal the partners of above named defendant firm in the lands and premises namely the immoveable property of the defendants situate at the junction of Kalbadevi Road and Dadyseth Agiary Lane and known as Daulat Building and bearing house No. 15 and Cavel street No. 13 and adjoining Shahiwala Mala.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on the 17th day of June 1931, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of sale dated the 9th day of October 1930 put up for sale by Public Auction on the Premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right title and interest of the said Madan (Mohan Kundanmal, Kasturchand Rajmal and Lalchand Rajmal in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs and costs of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Madan Mohan Kundanmal, Kasturchand Rajmal and Lalchand Rajmal the partners in the Defendant Firm herein to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said partners of the defendant firm have no saleable interest whatever the said property in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Sir Hukumchand Sarupchand, Kt., Plaintiff and execution creditor has obtained permission to bid at the sale and in the event of his being declared the purchaser of the said property he is allowed to set off the purchase price payable by him against the amount due to him under the said decree subject to the provisions of section 73 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Of the price of the said property one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the property knocked down to a purchaser other than the plaintiff, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser other than the plaintiff to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the property will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 5th day of May 1931.

PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN, Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. MALVI RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.
2975

Public Notices.

NOTICE

"MOHARRAM" FESTIVAL.

In view of the approaching "Moharram" festival the public are hereby warned against the erection of mandaps or booths on public streets, without permission, as it constitutes an offence under the Municipal Act and renders the person responsible for the erection liable to prosecution.

Persons desiring permission to erect mandaps on any street, should, therefore, apply to the undersigned, when permission will be granted wherever possible, free of charge, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) That a written application is made.
(2) That the person applying guarantees to make good any damage done to the street.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, May 1931.
2985

NOTICE

TIRUPUR HORSE RACES.

The PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that Cattle Fair and Pony Show, Industrial Exhibition and Horse Races will be held at Tirupur, during the ensuing car festival on and from 1st June to 3rd June, 1931.

(Sd.) R. V. RAMASWAMY GOUNDER,
Chairman.
Municipal Office,
Tirupur, 4-5-1931.
2963.

Auction Sales.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO

AUCTION SALE OF WASTE, COTTON, HEMP AND SAVLI CLEANING MACHINES AND "DE-SOTO" SEDAN SIX CYLINDERS MOTOR CAR.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by Public Auction This Day MONDAY the 11th day of May 1931 at 3 p. m. (S.T.) at the godowns of Chanda Ramji Press, Colaba, by order of the mortgagees-in-possession, Messrs. Jamnadas Prabhudas & Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. J. Meyer & Co., (Insolvents), 2 Kapok cleaning Willows, 1 Willow, 1 Hemp softening Machine, 1 Hemp dressing Machine, 2 B.T.H. new Motors 15 H.P.A.C., 1 B.T.H. new motor, 10 H.P.A.C., corrugated Kapok room etc., as also 1 "De-Soto" Sedan 6 Cylinders motor car, slightly used.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Amusements

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p. m

A sensational Musical Romance Combining Hollywood's Lavishness with

OSCAR STRAUS' SPARKLING MUSIC

A Romance of Gay Vienna:—

MARRIED IN HOLLYWOOD

with

J. HAROLD MURRAY
NORMA TERRIES

A William Fox Production.
ALL-TALKING, SINGING AND DANCING!

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

THE UNKNOWN LOVER

featuring

ELSIE FERGUSSON
FRANK MAYO

A Tense Dramatic Story.

EMPRESS TALKIES

6-30 & 10 p.m.
The Golden-Voiced Songstress of "Rio Rita".

BEBE DANIELS

in

"LOVE COMES ALONG"

An Island Paradise cast at the feet—and she spurns it for a Sailor's Song.

Amusements.

WHAT ABOUT THE GLOBE?

WHAT ABOUT THE GLOBE?

WHAT ABOUT THE GLOBE?

The Audience has been asking these questions impatiently. Well, here is the answer!

GLOBE TALKS!

And in order to make it a perfect TALKIE it has been pouring men, money and genius into the creation of this greatest TALKIE HOUSE of Bombay.

It is nearly completed and we are sure it will be proclaimed Bombay's greatest and most perfect TALKIE HOUSE.

Be prepared to watch your favourite stars—talk—sing—dance.

WATCH FOR THE OPENING DATE!

GLOBE TALKIES

Bombay's perfect Talkie House,
Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

PATHE CINEMA

6-30 and 10

Genevieve Tobin—Conrad Nagel
Zazu Pitts and Slim Summerville

IN

Genevieve Tobin will tell you how to win 'em and scold 'em and hold 'em in the most delicious picture of the year.

ALSO

A Two Reel All Talking Comedy
AND
Pathe Super Sound Gazette
INCLUDING
THE AMATEUR GRAND NATIONAL

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 & 10 P.M.

MAURICE CHEVALIER
IN
The Big Pond
WITH CLAUDETTE COLBERT
A Paramount Picture

For 2 days only
Saturday and Sunday
at 3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30

Globe Cinema

Sandhurst Road,
Last chance for the silent picture!

BOB STEELE
IN
"HEADING FOR DANGER"

New Stunts—New Faces—New Dangers in this New Steele Thriller that will make your breath fway.

Also 2 reels comedy.

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When Children Fight Distasteful Laxatives

Give the little folks "Feen-a-mint." They'll chew these sandy-coated tablets with the same eager pleasure as they chew any other dainty gum confection.

No disappointing taste to turn them against future doses—just the delightful flavor of fresh mint and a good chew afterwards.

Remember this: "Feen-a-mint" contains phenolphthalein (yellow), a laxative agent so friendly to the human system that Doctors can recommend it for the most delicate children — and yet so *completely effective* that it can be prescribed in the most obstinate cases among grown-ups. At all Druggists.

Feen-a-mint
the Chewing LAXATIVE

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Vegetable Vitamin Oil for Diseases of Blood; Bones; Brain; Superior to Codliver in effect.

An Indian Product for Strict Vegetarians

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AMRUT PHARMACY

SAHARA BLADES

with wide and keen Cutting Edges. Every Blade sold under Money back Guarantee.

SAHARA lasts longer and yields many pleasant creamy shaves than other Blades on the Market.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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Your Life

Blessed with Health, Wealth and Prosperity go through

KAM SHASTRA

Sent GRATIS and Post FREE

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,

Jamnagar, (Kathiawar)

Trade & Finance.

—:o:—

CONTRACTION OF 4 CRORES CURRENCY

Bank Rates Expected To Be Down.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS.

MONEY.

Money rates were somewhat quieter owing to maturities not coinciding with renewals although they almost offset each other taking the weekly figures into consideration. Even a contraction of Rs. 4 crores currency in mid-week had little effect on rates. This was effected by transferring securities of an equivalent amount in the Gold Standard Reserve in London to the Home Treasury and earmarking gold of the same value in the Paper Currency Reserve in India. Call funds were placed as low as 4-1/2 per cent. though to-day the rate improved to about 5-1/4 percent on payment for treasury bills. Government have reduced the amount of tender from Rs. 2-1/2 crores to Rs. 2 crores as from 12th May. It would appear from the latest statement of the Imperial Bank that Government have repaid about a million sterling to the Bank in London against temporary borrowings, the deposits as well as advances in that centre showing a fall of a like amount. The trade demand has increased by Rs. 69.53 lakhs. The following are the fixed deposit rates: One to three months 5-1/4 per cent., and six months 4-1/2 per cent.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has reduced its rediscount rate from 2 to 1-1/2 per cent effective 7th May 1931. It may be noted that it is the lowest on record in the history of Federal Reserve Banking and it is also the lowest in the world's Central Banks rates.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as on 1st May 1931 shows an increase of Rs. 59.65 lakhs in the cash balance of the bank which now amounts to Rs. 15,81,67, 000 as compared with 15.79 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 13.91, an increase of 1.05 per cent. over last week. Loans and Inland bills discounted have declined by 110.68 lakhs and by Rs. 59.53 lakhs respectively while Cash credits have increased by Rs. 99.80 lakhs. Government deposits receded by Rs. 16.35 lakhs to Rs. 14.31 crores and other deposits by Rs. 147.32 lakhs to Rs. 67.88 crores. The bank rate stands unchanged at 7 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

The gilt-edged market continued inactive and with the exception of 3-1/2 per cent. Paper and 5 per cent. 1945-55 loan there was little variation in prices as compared with last week. While 3-1/2 per cent. Paper declined to Rs. 62/7 on unloading by bulls, 5 per cent. 1945-55 rose sharply to Rs. 101-4 on investment enquiry. 5 per cent. 1933 loans are quoted at Rs. 99-15. 1935 at Rs. 95-12 and 1939-44 at Rs. 93-12. 6 per cent. short-term bonds due 1931 and 1932 were unchanged at Rs. 100-6 and Rs. 101-2 with 1933-36 quoted at a premium of 4 annas. 6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan improved to Rs. 104-10. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan shows no alteration at Rs. 75 and 1934-37 Rs. 88-12. 4-1/2 per cent. 1955-60 loan is placed at Rs. 82-12 and 1934 bonds at Rs. 94-11.

TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2-1/2 crores of nine, six and three months treasury bills were opened on Tuesday the 5th May. Total amounts offered were Rs. 34.75.000, Rs. 1,76.00,000 and Rs. 1,76,25,000 respectively. All tenders for nine months at Rs. 96-3-6 and above were accepted in full. Tenders for six months bills at Rs. 97-6-3 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 97-6-9 were allotted approximately per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Tenders for three months bills at Rs. 98-8-0 and above were accepted in full. All lower tenders were rejected. The total amounts of accepted tenders for nine, six and three months bills were Rs. 34,75,000, Rs. 52,50.000 and Rs. 1,62,75.000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for nine, six and three months bills were Rs. 5-0-7, Rs. 5-3-6 and Rs. 5-15-7 per annum respectively.

Intermediate nine, six and three months treasury bills will be issued from Wednesday the 6th to Monday the 11th May at Rs. 96-4-6, Rs. 97-8-0 and Rs. 98-8-6 per cent. respectively. Intermediate nine, six and three months treasury bills sold from 30th April to 4th May amounted to Rs. 26,75,000, Rs. 73,25.000 and Rs. 1,10,50,000 respectively.

Tenders for nine, six and three months treasury bills to the amount of Rupees two crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 12th May and successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 15th May. Other conditions are as usual.

CURRENCY RETURN.

The currency return of the 30th April 1931 shows an increase of Rs. 86.71 lakhs in notes in circulation now standing at Rs. 160.14 crores. Silver coins and silver bullion have both risen by Rs. 17.38 lakhs to Rs. 118.20 crores and by Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 7.19 crores respectively. Gold bullion has further increased, this week's figure being Rs. 44.33 lakhs to Rs. 27.54 crores. The total influx since March last amounts to about Rs 380 lakhs. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 95.50 as against 95.47 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange ruled steady but dull following advices from Calcutta. There were more sellers of ready T. T. at 1s. 5-27/32d with few buyers at the opening, but the tone was easier at the close, sellers quoting 1|5 13|16 and buyers 1|5 27-32d. The tone has been dependent upon money position, trade factors being almost absent. Exchange operations in connection with treasury bills still continue. The following are the forward rates:— upto 20th May 1|5 13|16d. 21st to 31st May 1|5 25/32d June 1|5 3|5d. July 1|5 23-32d and August/October 1|5 11|16d.

The dollar sterling quotation after receding in mid-week to dol. 4.86-9|32 improved and closed at dol. 4.86-7|16. French francs depreciated to 124.46. The Belga and the Italian lira were quoted at 34.98 and 92.90 respectively.

There were no remittances to the Home Treasury from 1st April to 2nd May 1931.

GOLD.

Although the gold market appears to be slightly steadier, ready being quoted at Rs. 21-4-0 per tola, business is still nominal Government received Rs. 44.33 lacs worth of the metal during the week ending 30th April raising the total influx since March last to Rs. 380 lacs. The daily offtake is poor at about 3 to 4000 tolas and the available supply in the local market is estimated at about 1-1|2 lacs tolas. The quotation for gold in London improved to 84s. 11-1|2 at the close. Sovereign rates kept unchanged at Rs. 13-8-3 both for ready and delivery 29th May. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-4-0 and Rs. 21-3-6 for ready, 4th May and 1st June settlement and Rs. 21-4-6 and Rs. 21-4-3 for 30th June settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £15,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £37,500. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 369,172 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £12,500.

SILVER.

A steady tone was maintained in the silver market with narrow day to day fluctuations. Ready opened at Rs. 43-11 and after reaching Rs. 44-5 on Thursday declined and closed at Rs. 44-0. Shanghai tael moved likewise ranging between 1s. 3-3|8d and 1s. 3-3|16d. Business in the local market was largely of a carry-over nature owing to the settlement. Ready and near commanded a premium of about 4 annas over June settlement and the future trend will depend upon Shanghai and local position after the settlement. The daily average offtake stands at about 180 bars, with stocks on hand reduced to about 5550 bars. In London the highest and lowest rates were 13-1|4 and 13d. for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 44-5 and Rs. 43-10 for ready and 6th May settlement and Rs. 44-1 and Rs. 43-8 for 6th June settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £7,800 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £27,300. The total imports during the week amounted to 282 bars and Rs. 41,-741 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £45,000.

The share market opened easy, particularly mill shares owing to the drop in the price of raw cotton. At the close, however, rates rallied on improved raw cotton prices and the losses incurred early week were fully recovered. Business was largely confined to transfer of commitments from this to the next settlement. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 683|12-685-691|4, Century Rs. 233|12-232|8-240; Central India Rs. 366|4-358|12; Crescent Rs. 71|4-71|14; Fazulbhoy Rs. 380-387|8; Indian Bleaching Rs. 145-143|12-144|6; Indore Malwa Rs. 365-363-12; Kohinoor Rs. 137|8-141-4; New Great Rs. 151|4-155; Pearls Rs. 236|4-241|4; Simplex Rs. 61|4-64|6-63|2; and Swadeshi Rs. 266|4 xd.-268|12.

Miscellaneous shares moved sympathetically, especially Tata Iron and Steels which firmed up on the publication of the report regarding the company's position as a result of recent investigation. Ordys. rose to Rs. 23 and Defds. after receding to Rs. 275 closed at Rs. 280. Tata Hydros were unchanged at Rs. 105-10 and Andhra Valleys at Rs. 591-4. Alcock shares gained about Rs. 20 to Rs. 197-8. Bombay Burmahs improved from Rs. 431|4 to Rs. 442-8. Bombay Trams showed no change at Rs. 114-11 and Steams at Rs. 186|4. Cement shares were featureless; Bundis quoting at Rs. 14-12 and Indian cements at Rs. 187-8. Katni Ordys were placed at Rs. 170-10 with Defds unaltered at Rs. 710. Among railway shares Ahmd. Prantij showed a slight increase to Rs. 802-8, while Tapti Valleys receded to Rs. 635.

Imperial Bank shares further declined from Rs. 1067-8 to Rs. 1058-12 and Contributories to Rs. 263-12. Bank of India shares kept steady at Rs. 82 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 14[illegible]

FARECAST OF COTTON PRICES

DURING MAY.

Bombay, May 9.

The Universal Astrological and Statistical Bureau, 75 Mahendra Mention, Fort, Bombay, have issued the following forecast of cotton prices on Bombay Diver-

The forecast advised sales at pool and New York Futures.

8th May low:—
Broach J|A 175
New York July 9.98
Liverpool July 5.20.
15 to 17th May High:—
Broach J|A 207|10
New York July 10.80 to 11 cents.
Liverpool July 5.80 to 90.

The present advises sales at the above rise as prices are expected to decline, throughout the remaining days of May.

The revised crop estimate will be out on the 20th instant which is expected to show 1,39,41,000 bales of American cotton crop.

U. S. A. mills consumption for the month of April will be out on the 13th instant showing 49-7000 bales.

FORECAST FOR THE WEEK.

Bombay, May 9.

They expect the following fluctuations to take place in the above three cotton markets in this week:—

LOWEST PRICES: On Monday the 11th, May 1931.
Broach F.G. August 1931:—Rs. 197 to 198.
Liverpool July 1931:—5.35 to 5.40.
New York July 1931:—10.10 to 10.15.

From these levels cotton prices will rise to the following levels:—

HIGHEST PRICES.
Broach F.G. August 1931:—Rs. 207 to 210.
Liverpool July 1931:—5.70 to 5.75 Penny.
New York July:—11.00 to 11.01 Cents.

ADVICE:—It is advisable to buy freely on Monday 11th, May 1931.

Broach F.G. August 1931.

Daily opening to closing quotations.

Date	9 to 11 a.m.	6 to 7 p.m.
11th Mon.	Rs. 197 steady.	Rs. 197 Steady
12th Tues.	Rs. 199 Rise.	Rs. 198 Rise.
13th Wed.	Rs. 201 Rise.	Rs. 199 Steady
14th Thur.	Rs. 202 Rise.	Rs. 200 Rise.
15th Fri.	Rs. 204 Steady.	Rs. 199 Fall
16th Satur.	Rs. 206 Fall.	Rs. 199 Steady.
17th Sun.	12 to 3 p.m.	Rs. 203 Rise.
		Rs. 201 Fall.
		Rs. 205 Rise
		Rs. 207 Rise.
		Rs. 205 Fall
		Rs. 204 Fall.
		9 to 12 p.m.
		Rs. 198 Steady.
		Rs. 200 Steady.
		Rs. 200 Rise.
		Rs. 204 Rise.
		Rs. 210 Rise.
		Rs. 205 Rise.

EXPECTATION Rs. 206 to 207.

NEW YORK.		
11th Mond.	Closed	10.22
12th Tues.	11 Rise	10.33
13th Wed.	12 Rise	10.45
14th Thurs.	11 Rise	10.56
15th Fri.	40 Rise	10.96
16th Satr.	4 Rise	11.00
17th Sun.	1 Rise	11.01

Liverpool July 1931		New York: Daily
11th Mon.	closing rate	5.41.
12th Tues.	5 rise	5.47
13th Wed.	6 Rise	5.52
14th Thurs.	20 rise	5.72
15th Fri.	2 rise	5.74
16th Satur.		5.75
17th Sun.	Closed.	

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, May 8.

4s Bump (nominal) per	lb.	0	3 0
6 1|2s All Waster	,,	0	4 3
8 1|2s	,,	0	5 0
10 1|2s	,,	0	5 9
12 1|2s	,,	0	6 0
16s	,,	0	7 0
20s	,,	0	7 6
24s	,,	0	8 0
32s	,,	0	10 5
40s	,,	0	12 9

The Five-Passenger Sedan

Reo-Royale

EIGHT

Expressing traditional Reo quality in terms of bold and original beauty.

A car of distinction and character.

The Two-Passenger Coupe with Dickey Seat

Positive-pressure, one-shot lubricating system. Interior adjustable sun visors. Four cowl ventilators.

The Five-Passenger Victoria

Reo Silent-Second Transmission. Down seat pillows over full Marshall springs. Generous deck space for trunk or storage.

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Most wonderful Brain cooler and Hair Tonic. Sample free on application.

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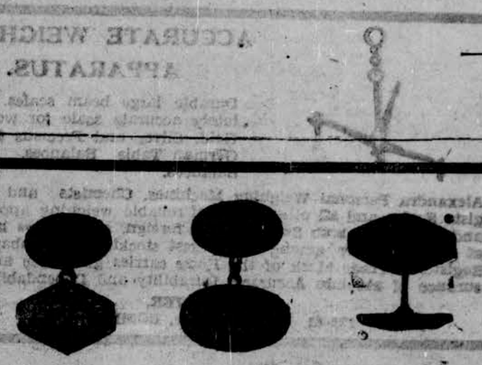

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10 Years Guarantee **SLEEVE LINKS**

RICH IN DESIGNS, WORKMANSHIP & FINISH

FOR SALE IN ALL SHOPS

Wholesale only from:—

EXCELSIOR TRADING Co. 255, Princ[illegible]

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, May 8.

Hardly was there any change during the week in the Sugar Market except that of a slight decline of half an anna per cwt. Offtake in Spot was very meagre and practically no business was done in forward positions.

All the parties having agreed to the Chadbourne scheme [illegible] "International Sugar Cour[illegible] an established at Hague and [illegible]" is report goes 35 per cent [illegible] as the seats therein are al[illegible] of the Quba, 30 per cent to [illegible]ocated to per cent to Europe Java and 35 Russia). Accordi[illegible] (excepting arrangement whe[illegible]ng to this difference betw[illegible] there is any Java, Europe, [illegible]een Quba and will undoubt[illegible]though in minority, portant par[illegible]ly play an im-

At the [illegible] Chadbou[illegible]ery time when the accepte[illegible]e Scheme was being ed, Ri[illegible] by the parties concern-15 t[illegible]ba is reported to have sold in [illegible], 20 thousand tons of Sugar R[illegible] the British Market. Besides, Java has increased her planting to an enormous extent. It was 10 lac hectors in 1930 and 13 lac 82 thousand hectors in 1931.

Karachi and Calcutta markets have shown somewhat upward tendency but no where any important business has been done.

The highest and the lowest quotations during the week were:

JAVA.

Ready Rs. 12/12/6 and Rs. 12/12.
April Rs. 5/2 and Rs. 5/1.
June-July Rs. 5/6 and Rs. 5/5/6.
B. R. B.
Ready Rs. 12/14 and Rs. 12/13.

RUSSIAN.

Rs. 12/8/9 and Rs. 12/8/3.

ARRIVALS.

There was no arrival during the week S.S. "Surada" of Java Sugar and Russian Chartered steamer are due to arrive before 20th instant, with a cargo of about 10,000 and 60,000 bags.

OFFTAKE & STOCK.

Offtake is estimated at about 20,000 bags and Stock at the end of the week is estimated at about 6,00,000 bags.

The following are the opening quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12/12/6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 5/4 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment April Rs. 5/1/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment June-July Rs. 5/ per cwt. F.B.H.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12/14 per cwt.
Russian Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12/8/9 per cwt.
Tone:—Steadier.

REJUVENATION

The great problem of the 20th Century solved:

It is the ardent desire of mankind to remain young and the whole mind of medical science was centred in seeking a remedy which would preserve the mighty power of life or to revive it if it has dwindled away.

By the range of investigations on Hormone therapy it is confirmed that the Hormone of the sexual glands are capable of considerably improving the sexual, mental and other capacities of human body and according to the opinion of leading medical men and by experiments it is provedthat the Hormone-Harmless preparations of Dr. Richard Weiss Ph.D., M.A., F.C.S., Berlin (Germany).

VIRILINE (for men)

(suffering from impotency, weakness, depression, nervousness, loss of appetite, lassitude, general debility and premature grey hairs).

and

FERTILINE (for women)

(suffering from irregular and painful menstruation, sterility, retarded development, apathy, flabby figure and leucorrhoea).

are effective specific for re-juvenation, the regain of a healthy and robust appearance. Men who have been losing weight on account of lost sexual vigour revive quickly, get elastic and regain immediately their lost strength. Many women who had become old looking and wearisome regain their bloom of youth and recover quickly in the joy of motherhood.

Price Rs. 3 for 40 and Rs. 7 for 100 tablets.

Viriline & Fertiline are also supplied in ampoles. Price for box of 12 ampoles Rs. 4.

CASANOVA-CREAM A wonderfull preparation for external use. The advantage of this cream is a prolonged action especially in the ejaculation precox.

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Alleged Refusal Of Police Guard To Ambulance Workers

—:o:—

FULL STORY OF EVENTS IN CAWNPORE

Statement Of Seva Samiti Secretary Before Enquiry Committee

Following is the statement submitted by Sjt. Bhasen, Hon. Secretary of the U. P. Kirana Seva Samiti, Cawnpore, before the official Riots Enquiry Committee. The Seva Samiti acted as Ambulance Corps and undertaken attending to the dead and injured during the riots. Coming from an eye-witness and public worker who moved about the affected areas, it can be taken as a full and authentic statement of the course of events.

The U. P. Kirana Seva Samiti is purely a Social Service organisation which renders service irrespective of caste, creed or religion. It is neither a political nor a religious body. We have followed that principle during the Rewah Famine, the two Ganges Floods, the Plague epidemic, 1927 riots as well as on all other occasions whenever our services have been required.

EVENTS ON 24TH MARCH.

At about 1|30 p.m. I received a telephone message in the Bar Library from U. P. Kirana Seva Samiti that trouble had arisen at Moulgunj crossing and there was every likelihood of its communal turn. I at once instructed my Officer in-charge of the Volunteers Corps to go with a few volunteers and study the situation and dissuade people from fighting and should they persist in doing so, then to ask the police to interfere, and, at the same time keep contingents in readiness as I could not leave the Court just then.

At about 3 p.m. I received another telephone message informing me that here Moulgunj crossing and on the road leading to Meston Road, inspite of our volunteers and the Congress workers keeping the mob back, brick bats had been hurled freely and some persons had received injuries and the police was merely standing by and merely watching the warfare. They informed me that the mob on either side of the crossing and the road was hostile and was armed with Lathies, spears, etc. The passer-by on either side of the crossing and at the back of the mob were being brutally assaulted. I instructed my volunteers to remove the injured to the Prince of Wales Hospital.

At about 4-30 p.m. I rushed to the Meston Road and found the temple on fire and the Fire Brigade at work. The entire road was strewn with stones and brick-bats. On either side of the road large crowds armed with knives ,sticks, etc., had gathered. I learnt that the temple had been attacked and damaged when Magistrates and Police were present. My volunteers were present and reported accordinlgy. I learnt that no effort had been made by the authorities to keep the mob back from attacking the temple. I learnt that Mr. Sale had met my volunteers and after seeing things he had gone to his bungalow.

SHOPS RANSACKED.

I saw large contingent of Police standing close by. The Kotwal was also present. then learnt that the Chauk Mosque had also been damaged. I went and found the information to be correct. I was informed that the Robert Memorial or better known as "Shera Babu's Park" had also been seriously damaged and the statues has been broken. I verified that also. A few steps belonging to members of both the communities had been ransacked and property looted. I saw the Police there and learnt that the Police had been in this area from about 2 p.m. and still autrocities had been committed by one community on the other in the very presence of the Police. I had already learnt in Court that all the Deputy Magistrates had left their Courts and gone to the City. How in their presence the temple and the mosque were damaged, set on fire, idols removed, shops looted, brick bats thrown and mobs would not disperse, was more than what I could understand. In fact, my experience of 1927 riots was quite different. Mr. Monroe and the Superintendent of Police did not leave the place until the situation was brought under control. The Badmashes were rounded up. How incessantly and sincerely they worked to quell the riots. How soon they were rewarded. Here at any rate the case was different. The Collector had come and gone. I saw that the Magistrates and the Police were merely standing by.

VOLUNTEERS ATTACKED.

We tried at about 5-30 p.m. to go to the Carshed side but we were repulsed near Rotiwali Gali and one of my volunteers was, in fact attacked. We had no police with us nor was any police man visible there. Of We could only work on the Badshahi Naka. The Badshahi Naka side is mostly inhabited by Hindus and the Carshed side is likewise inhabited by Mohammedans. We picked up the injured and the dead and took them to the Hospital.

Just then, one of my volunteers brought me the news that in Nilwali Gali some one was firing at passersby and at the inmates of houses closely. I atonce informed the Police of this fact at about 6 p.m. and hurried to Nilwali Gali. I found that some one was firing at the passess by from a mosque close to Bagla temple. The injured were lying on the ground. We picked them up and brought them to Doctors Gupta and Patel, whose dispensaries were close by. I came to the Seva Samiti office and telephoned to the Collector as well as to the Kotwal. The Kotwal, I learnt, had previously removed to Meston Road to a friends house which he had converted into his office. Anyhow, I telephoned to that place and was told that Police would be sent after some time.

ARSON AND MURDER.

I again went to Nilwali Gali and still firing was going on. A few persons had received serious injuries. I telephoned to the Collector and the Kotwal and wrote to them after a little while. It was by now 9 p.m. and we began to receive alarming news from all over the town. Just then, a few constables announced the proclamation of Curfew Order. I telephoned the entire situation to Rai Bahadur B. Vikramaji Singh as well as the Collector's bungalow and informed them that since we had no night pass we could not remove the dead bodies to the hospitals at that time. We received no satisfactory reply.

Throughout the night the people were crying "Allah-o-Akbar", "Inquilab Zindabad" and "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-jai". The noise was so great that one could hardly get a sleep. At times we heard the firing of guns.

We had all along been receiving telephone messages from Talaq Mohal and Kallumul Street that Ram Balak's house had been set on fire and rioting, murder and arson were being committed on Halsey Road (on both sides) at Kursawan, Kanghi Mohal, Anwargunj and Begumgunj. We continued informing the respective police stations and also the Kotwal but to no effect. I received a telephone message from Mr. Gupta at about 1-30 a.m. that his house had been surrounded by a very large crowd. I informed about to the Police and inquired why Curfew order was being treated as a dead letter.

We kept up practically the whole night at our office. Thus, on the 24th March 1931, we had removed 15 dead bodies and 28 injured to the hospital.

ON 25TH MARCH.

At about 5 a.m. I went to Badshahi Naka and Moulgunj and found a few dead bodies lying on the Tram track and the whole street strewn with stones, brick bats and some thelas broken and a cow and an ass lying dead on the road. Near Badshahi Naka I found a few "Bahi Khatas" still burning. An ekka was also burning. The whole place looked desolated. I atonce hurried to my office and taking one of our lorries came to Meston Road and asked for police help, but the same was refused for reasons best known to the authorities, inspite of the fact, that a large number of policemen here standing and some of them were sitting and doing nothing.

POLICE NON-CO-OPERATION.

Although during 1929 riots and on all other occasions the authorities had always given us every possible assistance and every kind of relief work undertaken by the Government or the Public jointly with the Government, was done in co-operation with us. In fact, we used to carry on the relief measures. Why this policy of non-co-operation had been adopted was not at all clear to me. The impression created in the mind of every one was that it was no business of the Police to interfere and the authorities wanted the people to have it out amongst themselves. In fact, ours was the only organisation which was attending to the injured and the dead of both the communities during these riots and still, why we were refused police guard was most unfortunate and inexplicable. Even the Police, in fact, were asking us to remove the dead bodies lying in Kotwali.

We went to Moulgunj crossing at about 7-30 a.m. where we found two Deputy Collectors and requested them to give us police help in order to enable us to work in more seriously affected areas, but even they expressed their helplessness in the matter. We picked up the dead from Halse yRoad (Benshahi Naka side) and the Kotwali, where Ram Karan Singh Sub-Inspector, had asked us to remove the dead that had been lying close to and also inside the Kotwali. We removed all the dead bodies in our lorry to the hospital.

CONSTABLES AS ON-LOOKERS

Just on returning from the hospital, at about 11-30 a.m. we learnt that some one near or from the top storey of Shutarkhana mosque was firing and the passengers coming from or going to the Railway station were being assaulted near this mosque. I atonce telephoned to the authorities and Rai Bahadur Vikramajit Singh. He posted a contingent of volunteeers on the city side of the station to dissuade people from going into the town. Likewise I posted a contingent near the Taliana bridge to dissuade people from going to the Railway Station. I saw the police constables watching people being assaulted and not arresting the offenders. at the spot, treating section 144 as a dead letter and allowing the people to go on with all sorts of offensive weapons. I returned to my office after posting the volunteers and telephoned to the Collector and the Kotwal about what I had seen. I was told that arrangements were being made. Later on, I found that on arrangements had been made.

The injured were being brought to our Hospital from muhallas adjoining our office and we began taking them to the Prince of Wales hospital in our ambulance car. We received telephone messages that a number of dead persons were lying in Butcherkhana Colonelgunj and Bebumgunj and Bengali Mohal where houses also had been burnt and property. We at once hurried to Bengali Mohals and sent another contingent to Butcher Khana (Coolie Bazaar) and removed the injured and the dead to the hospital. We rescued a few families of both the communities from the affected areas. The houses were being looted in the very presence of the police in Bengali Mohal as well as Butcher Khana. The constables were merely waching. I asked them to arrest the persons who were in possession of stolen property but they would do nothing of the kind as they said they had no orders. I could not understand the policy.

On my return, at about 4 p.m. I saw by the Canal Range a large number of persons coming from Generalgunj side loaded with new pairs of high class and costly shoes, umbrellas, hosiery and various other articles of value and they were marching past the police standing close by and it appeared that the police constables were unconcerned.

The worst happened when, at about 4|30 p.m. I saw that even Thelas loaded with goods were being brought from the Canal Range from the shops on the Canal Bank, on Dalmandi side, after looting these shops and setting them on fire. The police was still standing and watching. This was the Sub-Station Power House. I told these constables to arrest the robbers but they pleaded want of orders. I told them that they were cognizable offences and no orders were necessary, but to no effect. I telephoned about this incident and after that I went with the injured to the hospital.

MURDERED IN PRESENCE OF POLICE

When, at about 5-30 p.m. I was returning from the hospital I saw a man was being attacked near the Marwari school which is situated on the other side of the Canal and five constables were standing closeby and having a hearty laugh. By the time we reached the spot, the poor man had been killed. I asked the policemen, why they had not arrested the murderers they told me that it was no business of theirs to arrest and asked us to mind our business and carry the corpse to the Hospital. The offenders were only three in number and they could have easily arrested them. This attitude of the Police proved to my mind that the superiors officers were not taking due care of their subordinate's conduct. We picked up the dead body

(Continued on page 10.)

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TESTIMONIALS—It is impossible to print all the testimonials we received during the past years, but we give below only a few recent names. They are of:—Mr. Lala Kankan Lal, Sub-Magistrate, Ganjam; Mr. Abdul Wahed, Dy. Magistrate, Mymensingh; Dr. S. Mandal, B.A., M.B., Calcutta; Mr. G. Pamaj, I. Middleton Row, Calcutta; Mr. B. Sen, Bar-at-Law, Rangoon; Mr. R. K. Roy, Zamindar Jhikra, Howrah; Mr. K. K. Mustafi, Govt. Khash Office, Midnapur; Maulvi Nur Md., Karuli, Bengal; Dr. B. L. Mallik, Medical Officer, Soheyatganj Basti; Dr. K. V. Purkayastha, Municipal Dispensary, Sylhet; Mr. M. N. Dey, B.L., Pleader and Dr. B. C. Dey, L.M.S., Sirajganj, Pabna; Dr. M. L. Das, Banjhoha, Faridpur; Mr. N. Sanyal, M.A., B.L., Advocate, High Court, Calcutta; Mr. P. M. Sarkar, Attorney-at-Law, High Court, Calcutta; Mr. S. Abdul Bari, Headmaster, Joynagar, 24 Parganas, etc., Apply in writing to:—

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Results of Final M.B.B.S., Part II. and Third M.B.B.S. Examinations, University Hall, 2 p.m.

Nadkarni Cup Football, Cooperage 5-45 p.m.

TUESDAY, May 12.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 13.

Municipal Standing Committee 4-40 p.m.

THURSDAY, May 14.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

"CHILDREN'S WEEK" IN TURKEY.

—:o:—

Preparations are being made in Turkey, writes a correspondent from Constantinople, for the "Children's Week," which will be celebrated in all Turkish towns with the programme observed last year.—"Muslim Outlook."

DADABHAI NAOROJI MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

A special meeting of the above Association will be held at the office of Dr. A. L. Nair (Messrs. N. Powell and Co.), Lamington Road, on Wednesday, May 13, at 5-30 p.m. to adopt and sanction the revised rules and regulations of the Association.

BHULESHWAR C. C. MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Bhuleshwar Congress Committee will be held on Sunday, the 17th instant at 4 p.m. (S. T.) in Keshav Baug (Princess Street).

THE NATIONAL MILITIA.

—:o:—

The National Militia, which had the honour of being "gazetted" as an illegal body during the last Civil Disobedience Movement, has opened its office in Mhatre's Building, Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpatty, Bombay.

The volunteers willing to enrol themselves will get necessary information from B. D. Mhatre, Hon. Secretary between 5 and 8 o'clock (S.T.) in the evening in the Militia Office.

"PARSIS UNDER SWARAJ."

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha there will be a public meeting at the Blavatsky Lodge, to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. R.K. Sidhwa, the General Secretary of the Karachi Congress will speak on "Parsis under Swaraj."

G. I. P. RAILWAY WORKERS' MEETING.

A special meeting of the G.I.P. Railway workers will be held today (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. in the Tiffin Shed, Matunga, to consider the situation arising out of the attitude adopted by the All-India Railwaymen's Federation as regards the treatment meted out to its delegates who attended the General Council meeting of the Federation.

SARASWAT SUBURBAN CO-OPERATING HOUSING SOCIETY LTD., SANTA CRUZ.

The Twelfth annual general meeting will be held in the Society's premises ae 3 p.m. (S.T.) on Sunday the 24th May

FROM WORDS TO BLOWS.

—:o:—

Municipal Sweepers Fight And Injure Six.

BOMABY, May 10.

On Saturday night at about p.m. some of the sweepers from the Municipal Chawls, on the Arthur and D'Lisle Roads, came from words to blows. The cause of the trouble was some domestic affair. About six persons were seriously injured.

The police from the D'Lisle Road Police Station appeared on the scene immediately quiet was restored and the injured persons were removed to the K. E. M. Hospital.

The condition of one man is reported to be serious.

CONGRATULATIONS

—:o:—

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

Whenever Sir Cawasji Jehangir (Jr.) has bungled and blundered about the Back Bay Reclamation, or Development Chawls, or Sukkur Barrage, or Vir Nariman's case, this writer has not spared the Young Knight. Now, that Sir Cawasji has co-operated with Mr. Nariman in proceeding to Navsari and Bardoli to persuade Sirdar Garda to give up the lands purchased by him during the C. D. movement, one cannot but say: —Sabash Sir C. J.! Sir Cawasji has the will, the time and the resources to be helpful to his countrymen—if he could only view matters from the poor man's standpoint.

AZAD PARTY

To Begin Liquor Picketing

The Secretary of the "Azad Party" writes to say that at a meeting of the Party held on Saturday it was decided to begin picketing of wine shops. The programme of action, he says, will materialise during the course of this week.

A TALE OF REPRESSION FROM EGYPT

—:o:—

HOW WAFDISTS ARE HARASSED AND PERSECUTED

J. A. Spender's Scathing Criticism Of Present Government.

The Cairo Correspondent of "Hindu" writes:—

Sitting late on Monday evening, the Council of Ministers decided that they could not allow the Wafdists and Liberal Constitutionals who were camping out on Beni Suef Railway station, to remain there, and so orders were given to the Commandant of the Railway Police that they were to be ordered to leave, and that if they refused, force should be used. This order was conveyed to Nahas Pasha who stated that a threat to use force was tantamount to employing it and that therefore they as they were unarmed, inferior in number, and also did not wish to cause disturbance, would return to Cairo under compulsion. A special train left Beni Suef shortly after eleven o'clock and arrived Cairo in the early hours of Tuesday morning. No news of their return had reached Cairo and so the yarrived at an almost completely deserted station. The journey of the Wafdists and the Liberal Constitutionals was in the highest spirits, all the party being entirely satisfied with their day's outing.

In my previous letter I had stated that the Wafdists have resolved to leave for Beni Suef in spite of the Government's warning not to proceed there. They took the ordinary train, but on arriving Beni Suef station they were not allowed to enter the town. The Government order was read to the two leaders who after faint verbal protest, submitted. The Wafdists and Liberal Constitutionals' leaders with their 75 followers, refrained from attempting to pass the barriers, and settled down to spend the day as comfortably as possible in the circumstances. The two leaders sat in the waiting room and the others wherever they could find seats. They drank coffee, ate sandwiches and oranges, they talked, played cards and passed the time.

Meanwhile, the Government had intimated to Nahas Pasha and Mahomed Mahmud Pasha that since there was nothing for them to do in Beni Suef arrangements have been made for a special train to take them back to Cairo. Both leaders declined in energetic terms, even to entertain the idea and at four o'clock in the afternoon they sent the following telegram to the Premier.

"We arrived at Beni Suef station in response to an invisation from friends, but armed forces of police and troops have prevented our entering the town and have besieged its inhabitants. Faced by the flagrant aggression on the elementary principles of law and liberty, we and all our party have unanimously decided not to leave the station until we can enter the city freely—and let force do its worst."

Evening came and, since it had been decided to stay on indefinitely, the party began to prepare for the night. They remained so until they were served with a notice containing the decision of the Council of Ministers referred to above. The special train was drawn up on the platform, the Director-General of Nizam went to the waiting room and told the two leaders that his orders were to see them into the train.

"Do you mean", said Nashas Pasha, "that you will, if necessary, take forcible measures to put us on the train?"

"I would rather not explain, Excellency; you have certainly understood," replied the Director.

"Well, we have no choice, but to give in as we are unarmed and we did not come there to fight," said Nahas Pasha, and the two leaders walked to the train, followed by all their party. Thus ended the day.

The Wafdists and the Liberal Constitutionals are still determined to tour the country for the purpose of boycotting the coming elections and the Government is also insisting that they should not be allowed to enter the towns they wish to visit.

There appears every day a new proof that the existence of the present Cabinet in office retards the settlement of the Egyptian question and stands in the way of conclusion of the treaty desired by both England and Egypt. The new Constitution and Electoral Law have created in the country a constitutional difficulty which must be solved before anybody can think of concluding the desired treaty. The attitude of intimidation which is now being taken by the Cabinet and which, it is expected will be taken in the coming elections is another difficulty as a result of which election will be considered as null and void and the conclusion of the treaty will be delayed.

This fact was pointed out by Mr. Spender last week, which shows that the well intentioned Egyptians and Britishers agree, that the acts of the present Cabinet are bound to regard agreement. If by agreement is meant that the signature of a Cabinet which does not enjoy the confidence of the nation; and the ratification of a factious Parliament should be obtained, England will not by such agreement improve her present position in Egypt. But if my agreement is mean that the satisfaction and real friendship of the Egyptian nation should be obtained, then the British Government were no mistaken when they stipulated that the treaty should be ratified by a freely elected Egyptian Parliament. Elections as now seen cannot be held freely, while the present Cabinet is in office it allows itself to tour the provinces and prevents its opponents from doing the same thing. If the present state of affairs should continue and elections be carried through to the end there can be no doubt that election will be null and void and the settlement of the Egyptian question will have been delayed one complete year on account of the existence of the present Cabinet in office. Mr. Spender states:—

"How can Parliaments be considered as freely elected if electors are not allowed to know the reasons for which the main parties, which until recently were opposed, have now agreed or of the two leaders of those two parties are prevented by force from holding meetings?

Mr. Spender further states:—

"We do not allow disorder and disturbances to be stirred up. But if while we disallow the stirring up of trouble, we keep silence towards the application of force to prevent legitimate and peaceful activity, how can we convince the Egyptians that we are treating them with justice and equity? Or what reply can we give them if they object by saying that while we have granted them independence in name, we compel them actually to submit to a regime which curtails their liberties."

This statement is correct and logical and cannot be disputed except by interested supporters of Imperialism.

Writing on this subject, another ministerial paper says that the Beni Suef excursion was intended to serve as a striking demonstration of the Wafd's power, but is, on the contrary notable only as showing how greatly the Wafd's prestige must have declined. In Zaghlul Pasha's days such tame ending to the incident would have been inconceivable. Beni Suef's ineffective manoeuvre can only have greatly diminished the respect for the Wafd among its supporters by so much increasing the prestige of the present Egyptian Government among the people who have a decided respect for a strong Government.

BOMBAY TEXTILE LABOUR UNION.

Its Last Year's Activities

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Textile Labour Union was held on May 7. The report of the activities of the Union and the audited statement of accounts were read and duly adopted. The setback received by the Union after the strike in 1929 continued with greater severity during the period under report.

The Union collected Rs. 526-8-0 by way of members' subscription. Collections inside the factories have been completely stopped by orders of the Mill-owners' Association and collections in the chawls have been found impossible. The Union held several general meetings of the workers for the purpose of propuganda. The Union received smaller number of complaints during the period under review due to the fear of victimization on the part of workers.

The outstanding event during the period was that Mr. Mahomed Umar Rajab, Vice-President of the Union, was nominated by the Government of India as an Adviser to the Indian Workers' Delegate to the 14th International Labour Conference Mr. Rajab stayed in Europe for nine months to study the European Trade Union movement, and the economic and social conditions of the European workers. He also joined the Ruskin College for a term.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, President of the Union, was appointed a delegate to the Round Table Conference to represent labour and Dr. Ambedkar, the Vice-President of the Union to represent the depressed classes. Both of them took up a hold stand on behalf of labour and the masses and insisted upon the inclusion of the fundamental rights of labour in the Constitution, adult franchise, labour legislation and administration being made a federal subject, etc.

The Union continued its affiliation to the Indian Trades Union Federation. The Chairman appealed to the workers to strengthen the Union.

INDEPENDENCE STRUGGLE OF 1857

Bombay Youths Keep Its Memory Green.

MEETING IN JINNAH HALL

—:o:—

The anniversary of the "War of Independence of 1857" was celebrated in Bombay at a largely attended public meeting held at the People's Jinnah Hall on Sunday evening under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League. Dr. N. S. Hardikar of the Hindustani Seva Dal presided and Sjts. S. K. Patil, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, C. B. Johri and several others spoke on "The War of Independence of 1857 and its Lessons".

Sjt. S. K. Patil said that the occasion gave him great pleasure not because the anniversary of the "War of Independence" was celebrated year after year during the last few years but because for the first time after the declaration of the truce, a public meeting was convened under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League. He took it as the beginning of a great campaign of fight which the city expected from its youths. The youths had bestirred themselves once more into vigorous action and every one naturally expected big results.

NOW AND THEN.

Coming to the "War of Independence," misnamed the Mutiny of 1857, he observed that it was not a Mutiny but a great act of courage, self-sacrifice and self-immolation on the part of patriotic Indians who preferred death to a life of slavery. The "War of Independence of 1857" was fought by Indian, perhaps to lose, but the War of Independence which they had now waged in 1930 and which still continued in 1931, was going to be fought to a successful issue.

Sjt. Jamnadas Dwarkadas gave a lie to the allegation that the War of 1857 was waged by a few dissatisfied Indian soldiers. It was a War, he said, which was the last attempt of brave and patriotic Indians to maintain what was left of Indian freedom. If India had won the War then the world would have been saved from the curse of Imperialism. Let not England made the mistake that the present "War" of Independence was going to be a mutiny for English Historians. It was the duty of every one of them to join the "War" as soldiers and free their motherland so that a free India could raise a fitting memorial to those who sacrificed themselves in the War of Independence of 1857.

Sjt. Johri observed that they lost the War of 1857 because the forces of disintegration were working within their ranks. That was the great lesson of that War United India under the single leadership of Mahatma Gandhi was bound to win the War of Independence in which they were all engaged at present.

After a few other speakers addressed, the meeting terminated.

A PORTRAIT OF GANDHI

—:o:—

Do you want to know the kind of man Gandhi is? One of the most revealing studies of his character is to be found in Muriel Lester's recent book, "My Host the Hindu" (Williams and Norgate, 5s net). Miss Lester, who is known to London Socialists as an Alderman of Poplar, and to hosts of others as the genius of Kingsley Hall, a remarkable religious community at Bow, spent some time in Gandhi's "ashram" in 1927, and she gives us a vivid and understanding account of what she experienced. There is much that is common in the philosophy of Muriel Lester and Gandhi; indeed, there is much that is common in the life of their two communities. Thus it is not surprising that she has appreciated the inner significance of Gandhi's life and teaching, as many visitor to India have not. "My Host the Hindu" also describes a visit to Rabindranath Tagore's University, and to many Indian homes and institutions. It is a book which will help to bring realisation of the spirit of modern India.—"New Leader."

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

—:o:—

Mail, Express And Passenger Trains.

Arrivals at the Bombay Central:

	H.	M.
No. 8 Up Passenger	5	20
No. 20 Up Punjab-Bombay Express	5	55
No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail	6	45
No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7	50
No. 16 Up Frontier Mail	8	35
No. 12 Up Passenger	14	25
No. 4 Up Kathiawar Express	19	5
No. 6 Up Passenger	20	45

Departures from the Bombay Central:

	H.	M.
No. 3 Down Kathiawar Express	3	45
No. 9 Down Passenger	8	55
No. 11 Down Passenger	13	25
No. 15 Down Frontier Mail	19	20
No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail	21	5
No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail	21	25
No. 19 Down Bombay-Punjab Express	21	35
No. 7 Down Passenger	22	5

AT BALLARD PIER.

	H.	M.
Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only for Homeward passengers) arrives	8	45
On days when Duplicate Frontier Mail runs from Delhi—arrives	9	15

B. P. C. C. ELECTIONS AND MUSLIMS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I shall thank you to give some space to the following in an early issue of your paper.

The Congress circles in Bombay are busy with the work of elections to the B. P. C. C. and the Executive Committees of the various wards. People in general are taking a very keen interest in these elections on account of the wave of enthusiasm passed over the country during the last struggle. Candidates for the seats and their agents are busy canvassing votes and the elections promise to be contested on a scale never known hitherto.

May I, through your columns, take the liberty of suggesting to the voters to return as many deserving Muslim candidates as possible. Our Muslim friends have stood by the Congress loyally and have fought shoulder to shoulder with us and it would be a duty that we owe to them to elect as many Muslims to the seat as possible. Besides, such an appreciation of the services rendered by them would strengthen the hands of those of them who are fighting for Joint Electorates.

I trust that Congress members while exercising their right of franchise will bear the above in view and record their votes accordingly.

However in elections, each one tries for himself and in the general scramble perhaps it be that some deserving Muslim candidates be left out. To guard against such a contingency may I suggest to the authorities of the B. P. C. C. (though our Muslim friends have never demanded it) to reserve a certain number of seats in each ward for the Muslim candidates, if the constitution so permits.

So far as the B (Mandvi) Ward is concerned, though I have no authority to speak on behalf of the whole ward but speaking on behalf of myself, and my friends who are working with me in the ward, I say that they would not mind even if all the 8 seats to the B. P. C. C. from that Ward go to deserving Muslim candidates. If Congress members of the ward can show such a result it would be an object lesson to the whole of India and a fitting reply to those who are clamouring for separate electorates.—Yours etc.,

M. K. MEHTA.

B. P. C. C. ELECTIONS.

—:o:—

Membership Books.

The General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee writes:—

It has already been announced that the B. P. C. C. elections for the current year shall take place on the 31st instant and the rolls for Congress membership from various Wards shall be closed on Friday, the 15th instant, at 10 a.m. (S.T.) The Congress workers in various Wards who have taken the membership books for enrolling members are hereby requested to return all the books in their possession to respective Wards a day earlier than the closing time. Unless the books together with the account are received by the officers of the Ward Committees before 10 a.m. (S.T.) on the 15th instant, the members enrolled in these books shall not be included in the rolls.

"E" WARD ELECTIONS.

The membership books for the "E" Ward with the subscription collected on them must be returned to the Office of the B.P.C.C. The membership roll for the Ward shall be prepared by the Council of the B.P.C.C.

"A" WARD CONGRESS MEETING.

Those who have taken membership books to enrol Congress members for current year, should return them on or before 15th instant.

The general annual meeting of this ward will be held on Sunday, 17th instant, at 9 p.m., at Prof. Rao's Gymnasium (Mint Road).

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FRITTERING AWAY RESOURCES AND EXORBITANT SALARIES OF "SUPERIOR OFFICERS."

No Need To Cut Down Workers' Wages: Jamnadas Mehta's Address At Railwaymen's Federation.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The General Council of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation met on Saturday at 11 a.m. at the Servants of India Society Hall, Sandhurst Road, with Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the President of the Federation in the chair. Those present included the representatives of the M. S. M., B. B. and C. I. and B. N. Railways, the Nizam's State Railway, the Mysore State Railway, the G. I. P. Staff Union and the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union. Messrs. V. V. Giri, R. S. Ruicker and Purshottamdas Tricumdas

Speaking of the problems that confront the Railway men, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said, in opening the proceedings:—

STRUGGLE FOR REINSTATEMENT.

"Many important questions claim our attention. There is firstly the question of the re-instatement of our comrades who lost their jobs during the strike of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union last year. In pursuance of the settlement arrived at in Delhi and according to the terms of the official communique of 1st March 1930 the strike was duly called off and the men offered to rejoin; a few thousands have been re-instated but although more than a year has passed there are still five thousand of them without a job. Our Federation has made representations on their behalf more than once; at the last half-yearly meeting with the Railway Board, our delegates concentrated their attention on the question of re-instatement, and refused to discuss any other item on the agenda until it was satisfactorily settled. The board renewed its assurances of expediting the settlement but after four months we have not moved one inch towards the solution.

FRITTERING AWAY RESOURCES.

Referring to the Railway Board's Retrenchment proposals Mr. Mehta continued:—

The figures show that the Railways have always made larger profits so far at any rate as the published accounts are available. After making full provision for the working expenses, depreciation interest animates and sinking funds the Railways have shown large surpluses.

The fact is that over and above meeting the normal expenditure our Railways are called upon every year to make a gift of over 6 crores of rupees to the General Revenues of the country; and whatever surplus remains thereafter is spent not after improving the condition of the workers but in building huge reserves which are mainly used for capital purposes. This annual burden must be substantially reduced before any talk of retrenchment could be justified. If it is reduced by 50 per cent. alone there will be a saving of over three crores of rupees a year.

SALARIES OF SUPERIOR OFFICERS.

Even more imperative than the reduction of this contribution is the examination into the existing scale of the salaries and allowances of the Railway Officers particularly the superior officers. Those scales were raised during and after war owing to the rise in the cost of living. The superior officers received a further wind-fall as a result of the recommendations of the Lee Commission. The fall in price level is 90 points since 1920 and there must be a proportionate reduction in the remuneration of the Railway Officers. Before you turn your attention to the meagre and precarious remuneration of the worker, I am confident that a wide field exists for real economy in this direction which cannot be less than 3 crores a year.

In this connection the attitude of the Railway Board and of the Agent has been deplorable. The Railway Board has refused even to discuss the retrenchment proposals and Railway Agents have not always furnished us with the particulars of the retrenchment they contemplate.

Among other measures we have sent urgent reminders by wire to the Government of India to let us know whether they are prepared to appoint a Board forthwith to enable us to determine the line of action that we should take in resisting the menace of retrenchment.

ALL POINTS OF VIEW.

Perhaps the most important item on the Agenda paper is that relating to the Trade Union unity. Our Federation has always taken the view that the split at Nagpur was an unfortunate one and it could have been avoided if wiser counsels had prevailed. To-day Unionism in India is a house divided against itself. No effort is too great for achieving solidarity where discord rules supreme. Our General Council has made earnest and determined efforts in this behalf; and the desire for unity has now become general; but it last attempt still remains to be made. Accordingly we have invited all the Trade Unions in India of whatever persuasion to come here and confer together; so far as it is in our power we shall strive for reconciliation of all points of view. I am confident that if every section puts its shoulder to the wheel a settlement of that character is not outside the bounds of accomplishment."

SIDHWA SEES GANDHIJI

—:o:—

Karachi Labour Trouble.

BOMBAY, May 10.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, who arrived in Bombay to-day after interviewing Mr. Gandhi at Borsad, interviewed by the Associated Press said that the recent labour trouble at Karachi was practically over and as a result of the message which Mr. Gandhi sent yesterday to the citizens of Karachi, there was likelihood of matters settling down soon.

Mr. Sidhwa added that prominent citizens of Karachi had been frequently meeting to consider the situation and a deputation would shortly wait on the local officials to urge the necessity of opening Karachi-Hyderabad road with a view to providing employment for labourers.

Mr. Sidhwa declared that Mr. Gandhi had expressed the opinion that neither Karachi nor Bombay citizens could pick up or sell salt under the truce terms as the concession in the Delhi Agreement was meant for the benefit of villagers.—A. P.

NEW TIMINGS FOR AIRMAIL

With effect from the 21st May 1931, the Imperial Airways Westbound airoplane will leave Karachi on every Thursday and reach London on the following Tuesday.

In consequence of this change the following will be the latest hours of postings for the outward air mails at the Bombay General Post Office.

Unregistered correspondence 6-30 p.m. Mondays.

Registered correspondence 5 p.m. Mondays.

Postings at the Town Sub-Offices must be so regulated as to reach the Bombay General Post Office before the above-mentioned hours.

INCOMING MAIL.

With effect from the same date, the East-bound airoplane will arrive at Karachi on Thursday i.e. on the sixth day from the day of departures from London. The Inward air mails for Bombay City will, therefore, be received and delivered in Bombay on Sundays.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, MAY 11, 1931.

WANTED UNITED LABOUR

—:o:—

Two years ago Labour held a fairly dominant position in Bombay and at various other industrial centres. But to-day Labour in Bombay represents a House woefully divided against itself and the disorderly scenes which marked the proceedings of the Annual Conference of the G.I.P. Railway Staff Union in Bombay on Saturday, are not the worst features of the differences in the local Labour camp. And it seems that the situation in Bombay is not exceptional. Devoted Labour workers themselves complain that nearly all over India the Labour Movement is grievously suffering from internal strife as a result of minor differences of principle and personal rivalries being pushed beyond all fair limits. We, therefore, cordially approve of the efforts at unity made by certain local Labour leaders, representing various influential Trade Unions in Bombay. These leaders have issued an appeal rightly urging that "the interests of the workers can be defended and advanced only by united action," but that "the much-desired unity cannot be abidingly realised unless we all stand on a clearly defined platform." They proceed to suggest certain lines of policy which with comparatively few alterations may be made a joint programme for most if not all the Trade Unions in the country.

The signatories to the appeal do well to lay special attention on the immediate needs and demands of Labour as distinct from abstract principles of Labour ideology. The demands include reduced hours of work, a reasonable minimum wage, one month's leave every year with full pay, unemployment, sickness, old age and maternity insurance, better housing and labour conditions, abolition of child labour as also of employment of women some weeks before and after child-birth, and such other Labour reforms, which are already in vogue in progressive countries. It is superfluous to add that the programme also includes the fundamental rights of the freedom of speech, of association and of organisation. By no means the least important clause in the programme is the following: "The Indian Trade Unions shall support and actively participate in the struggle for national freedom from the point of view of the working class. They do not believe that any compromise between the foreign and Indian bourgeoisie (Responsible Government or Dominion Status) will ever change the condition of the workers substantially." We do not think that there is much difference between this view of Swaraj and that of the Indian National Congress. And workers and peasants all over the country will be doing themselves and their country a great service by loyally following the policy of the Congress in its fight for Swaraj. The most formidable external exploitation being eliminated, it will not be difficult for organised workers and peasants to deal effectively with internal exploitation of all kinds, economic, social and political.

We must frankly state that we are not at all convinced of the propriety of the following being regarded as something like the creed of the proposed united Trade Union Movement in India: "Trade Union is an organ of class struggle. Its basic task is to organise workers in a particular trade or industry for defending and advancing their interest. Therefore, under no circumstances can the object of any Trade Union be to reconcile the interests of Capital and Labour or to foster friendly relation between the employer and the employee." Capitalism, as it exists to-day, will have either to be mended or ended, but this is an unfortunate creed, which materially conflicts with past human experience and the best instincts of humanity, and which assumes not only that a regular class war has ceaselessly existed through all the centuries of the past, but will also go on in the future despite all the forces making for co-operation. It is almost misanthropic to suggest that not even an attempt is worth being made in any case to reconcile the interests of the employer and the employee or to promote cordial relations between the two. It is surprising that Labour leaders like Mr. Jamnadas Mehta should subscribe to such a creed. If the creed is understood and enforced literally, there can be no room in any Labour organisation for a leader like Mahatma Gandhi, than whom the toiling masses of India can have no better friend or champion. The logical conclusion of the creed is Article XI of the programme in question which states: "The Trade Union Congress shall not send delegates to the so-called International Labour Conference, held under the auspices of the League of Nations, as the Indian workers can expect no good out of these conferences held expressly with the purpose of reconciling the interests of Labour and Capital." But the leaders who are driven to the above conclusion, shy at it and wisely leave the clause open for further discussion. The good that the League of Nations, or generally, negotiations with employers may do to Labour may not be much. But we do not think it is negligible. The Trade Union Movement in India is still in its infancy and it need not add to its difficulties by needlessly alienating probable and potential friends.

FARCICAL

—:o:—

Sidky Pasha and his colleagues after having secured from King Fuad a Royal Decree which abrogated clauses in the Electoral Law inconvenient to them and made the holding of a general election a farce, announced that they would keep their promise of allowing their countrymen the pleasure of a "free election" of representatives to a new Parliament during the course of this month. This was two months ago. On April 1, the Wafd and the Liberal constitutionals, the latter group containing the Liberal leaders who are ready to denounce the autocracy of Sidky Pasha, issued a joint appeal to the nation to boycott the elections and the new constitution. They signed a National Pact, stipulating that a National Congress should be summoned and that the elections should be held on the basis of direct suffrage and the party securing a majority should be asked to form a Government. As Sidky Pasha and his coterie are well aware that elections held on direct suffrage would mean an overwhelming victory for the Wafd, they sought to ban the publication of this Pact by the Press. The Government's prohibitory order to the Press proved, however, futile and rendered the Sidky Cabinet more ridiculous in the eyes of the Egyptian people. Three Wafdist newspapers published the Pact and were suspended for ten days. The assault on the liberty of the Press and the later embargo on Wafdist meetings and the interference with the freedom of movement of the Wafd leaders have not damped the ardour of the people. They are determined to boycott the farcial elections. The latest messages from Cairo indicate that the Sidky administration intends to go through the farce of a general election by coercing the Wafdists with military demonstrations and by using force against the boycotters. Much to the delight of British vested interests in Egypt Sidky Pasha is in no hurry to resume negotiations with Britain over the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty. He wants above everything to keep in the saddle but his tenure will not be long if the Wafd Party, undeterred by coercion, advises the people to embark upon a programme of complete non-co-operation with the present Government of Egypt.

THE WRECKERS.

Our Simla correspondent points out in a communication from him which we published on Saturday that correspondents of Anglo-Indian journals there, foiled in their attempt to raise a scare about the growth of Communism in the Punjab and in the United Provinces and about the perils to "law and order" in the Frontier Province, have now directed their attention to writings in the Indian Press. They smell "sedition" in them and are clamouring for the introduction of a measure by Government for the better control of the Press. As these correspondents are regarded as the mouth-piece of a section of officialdom, notoriously hostile to Indian political advance, it is necessary to remind the public that their efforts to create mischief and to wreck the chances of promoting an atmosphere favourable for the implementing of the Gandhi-Irwin agreement must not be allowed to succeed. It will be recalled that the Government of India refrained from proceeding with a Press Bill during the last session of the Assembly when they realised the intensity of the protest against the introduction of the measure. The protest will increase in volume and bitterness will be added to it if Government agree to listen to the mischievous advice tendered to them to encroach further upon the already restricted freedom of the Indian Press. Besides, proceeding with the Bill would be a gross violation of the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement, which requires the withdrawal of all repressive measures introduced during the year.

HARSH SENTENCE.

—:o:—

"General" Avari, the Nagpur Satyagraha leader, only recently released from jail, is once again His Majesty's guest. He was sentenced by the City Magistrate, Nagpur, under Section 19 E. of the Arms Act and Section 117 I.P.C. He was awarded rigorous imprisonment under each count, of 18 months, the sentences to run consecutively. In view of the allegation of the prosecution that Mr. Avari was only moving about with a sword for which he had no license and in consideration of the fact that he, a devotee of non-violence, was asserting the right, every Indian should possess, of carrying arms, the sentence given to him is a savage one. Indians feel that the Arms Act is a national insult. They have continuously protested against its retention on the Statute Book. Mr. Awari's was only a technical offence and deserved to be dealt with leniently.

Trifles

—:o:—

"The Near East and India" which specialises in explaining to the British people how effectively the agents of British Imperialism are doing their duty so that all might be well with the Empire publishes a critical review in mail lweek of Lord Irwin's career in India.

* * * * *

It is delighted over the fact that Lord Irwin showed "a readiness to learn from experts", from those experts in the manufacture of Ordinances, I suppose.

* * * * *

And the journal gives a warning. In India "the limits of concession and good-will have been reached."

* * * * *

Therefore, "if all Lord Irwin's labours and sacrifice prove in vain", those agents of British Imperialism I referred to earlier have a duty "however unpalatable it may be."

* * * * *

You can guess what the nature and scope of this duty is. "We have plenty of force" says the journal and then evidently remembers that in an appreciation of Lord Irwin's career, the carbolic lotion Churchillian line of argument is out of place.

* * * * *

So it tamely concludes: "But what we are seeking is co-operation and good-will"—backed of course, by that "plenty of force".

* * * * *

A Bombay correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" says: "Nothing more has been heard about the suggestion that Lancashire capitalists are considering the erection of mills in India to escape the tariff."

* * * * *

Very probably those hard-headed Lancashire capitalists considered the other suggestion that all the talk about the necessity of "escaping" the Indian tariff was humbug. The tariff is not so probihitive after all.

* * * * *

And there are other ways of pushing Lancashire goods in India in spite of the boycott.

* * * * *

The same correspondent remarks, for instance, that "importing houses have now given dealers in foreign cloth handsome rebates on the already very cheap prices" which Lancashire firms are quoting. But Lancashire will find that unpatriotic Indian dealers in receipt of "handsome rebates" will have to wait in vain for custom.

INDIANISATION OF THE ARMY.

—:o:—

HOW R. T. C. "DELEGATES" FROM INDIA WERE TAKEN IN.

(BY DR. R. K. DADACHANJI.)

The cardinal principle of the British Empire appears to be "Let him take who has the power, and let him keep who can". Poor India has to pay 55 crores of rupees per annum for feeding the military Moloch, and there can be no hope of any relief under the Round Table Committee's Scheme. So India will continue to starve her nation-building activities unless she makes up her mind to save herself from this annual drain of nearly half her central revenues, and bring the Armed Forces of India under the sole control of an Indian Parliament freed from the domination of the British War Office.

PERPETUATING LEGAL ANOMALY.

How under the Round Table Committee's Report, can H. M.'s Indian Forces be removed from the category and incubus of H.M.'s "Regular Forces"? As otherwise, even the Army of the future Swaraj will continue to form 'part of the Regular forces'—an anomaly which does not exist in the case of any self-governing Free Dominion, whose forces do not form part of H. M.'s "Regular Forces", and so are "not liable to render service in any part of the world" unless it be with the consent of the Dominion Parliament. So long as they form part of H. M.'s "Regular Forces", the Indian Army will be subject to the British Army Act, and consequently the Indian Parliament cannot possibly control even its own Army without the gracious condescension of the British War Office, which is the real master and controller of H. M.'s "Regular Forces". There is no section in the Round Table Committee's Report which empowers the future Indian Parliament to override the powers of the British Army Act. Whilst as a matter of fact, it is evident, that the British Army Act, and Air Force Act are 'given validity' in the "Dominion Status" envisaged by the Round Table Conference.

What, it may be asked, is the remedy for this intolerable legal anomaly of two Military Codes of Law, and also of two unequal Controllers of the Armed Forces of India? Obviously, the provision of a single Army Act, and the Unity of Control of all armed Forces of India, in virtue of the sovereignty of the future Parliament of India, to be guaranteed under the Constitution. For this purpose, the Round Table Committee's proposals should be revised and appropriate sections substituted in place thereof.

SWARAJ OR SHAM RAJ?

So far the question of the control of Armed Forces in India has been dealt with from the constitutional point of view, which is really the point of view worth considering at the very start. As may have been noticed, the Round Table Committee has merely been fiddling on the outskirts of the real problem of Indianisation by concentrating its attention on only one single aspect, viz., that of gradual replacement of British Officers in the Indian Army by Indians, at some unknown future date. If it be contended that the Round Table Committee has nothing to do with the constitutional aspect of the question, then we may take it that its report is merely a camouflage to conceal the real truth. It may be stated as a postulate that without the control of the Armed Forces in India the so-called Swaraj under the Round Table Committee's Constitution will not be worth twenty-four hours' purchase and that in fact it will be nothing but another name for Sham-Raj for India. There is no constitution of any civilised country in the world in which it is laid down that a sovereign nation is not to control the very instrument on which its sovereignty rests. The insertion of 'reservations' and 'safeguards' really mean the incompetence of the Sub-Committee and the lack of self-confidence and absolute diffidence of the members. That these Delegates should have the temerity to lay down the principles on which the defence of a free India shall be conducted passes one's comprehension. In the first place they had no authority nor power from the Indian nation to go to London, and in the next place they had no mandate from anybody in India to auction her inherent right to the control of her Armed Forces.

Having dealt with the main principles of the transfer of control of the Armed Forces in India its substitution of Indian for British control, one would like to enter into the question of the meaning of "Armed Forces in India". At present a short summary will be given, and later on details will be entered into.

ARMED FORCES IN INDIA.

Most people in India have not even a hazy notion as to the organisation and numbers of "Armed Forces" or of "the Army in India" which costs Rs. 55 crores per annum. 'Armed Forces' as a whole comprise the Toy Navy called the Royal Indian Marine, the Army (Regular and non-Regular) and the Royal Air Force serving in the country. On the other hand, "the Army in India", consists of the three main sub-divisions, viz., (a) Fighting Troops, (b) Auxiliary and Administrative Servces, and (c) Followers.

INDIAN EXCLUDED FROM ARMY HEADQUARTERS & STAFFS.

(II) Now, we shall come to the consideration of the substitution of Indian for British personnel of the High Commisariat of the Armed Forces in India. For making that more clear, it may be stated that the High Command of the Armed Forces in India as well as the sub-divisions of the same are organised on the following basis. The control of the Armed Forces in India rests in the hands of the Army Head Quarters at Simla and ultimately subject to the War Office in London. The Head Quarters consist of the Directorate and the General Staff of the Army, and the whole of the personnel of this controlling Agency and Staff is All-White. No Indian has a look in or will ever have a look in, if the proposals of the Round Table "Defence" Committee are allowed to prevail. The whole of the 'Superior Personnel" of the Army is all White and all British. To say that "the Defence of India must to an increasing extent be the concern of the Indian people and not of the British Government alone" is bunkum, if even one single individual Indian has not uptil now been admitted into the sacred preserve of the Army Head Quarters and General Staff, and to all appearances, is not likely to be admitted under the Round Table Committee's Scheme. Hence, as I have said at the very beginning of this article, the problem of Indianisation of the Army is much wider than that implied in the one aspect of the gradual Indianisation of the ranks of the Regimental Officers of the Indian Army only.

INDIAN EXCLUDED FROM STAFF COLLEGES.

Another important thing to be remembered is that the Officers of the Indian Army Headquarters and Staff in India are as a rule those Officers who have passed successfully from the Staff Colleges or Post-Graduate Colleges of the Army, one of which is situated at Camberley in England, and the other at Quetta in India. No Indian has so far been admitted to any of these Staff Colleges and in fact one has never read of any of our civilian Indian "Military Experts" ever dreaming of suggesting the essential necessity for such a course. The Officers who pass out of the Sandhurst in England are meant to be Regimental Officers only, and those of them who have more brains or influence than the average are entitled to enter the Staff Colleges. So that passing a few Indian boys through Sandhurst, whether in England or as promised through a new Sandhurst established in India, will in no sense of the term mean Indianisation of the Army. Supposing that, all the British Personnel of the three thousand Regimental Officers of the Indian Army were by a miracle replaced to-morrow by Indian Personnel, it will make no difference whatever to the control of the Army as described above. For after all, these Regimental Officers will be subject to the Army Staff under the Army Head Quarters and the Staff is wholly British, and nobody has ever promised that the Staff will be Indianised either in the near or remote future. Hence if the Round Table Committee seriously mean that the Defence of India to an increasing extent be the concern of the Indian people, then it legally follows that it should insist on the admission of the Indian Officers to the Staff Colleges at Quetta and the Indianisation of the Staff and her command of the Army as early as possible. One hopes that this warning will be taken by the youths of India that the Indianisation of the Army as suggested by the Round Table Committee will be a farce until and unless Indian youths are admitted to the Staff Colleges and they are given promotion to the high posts on the Staff of the Army, after requisite training and experience.

SAFEGUARDING BRITISH MILITARY DOMINATION.

Those, like the writer, who, do not believe in the self-interested 'doctrine of gradualness', will agree that gradualness may be car-

(Continued on page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

—:o:—

Plea For Action.

"Don't let all your energies be spent up in sentimental outbursts but translate them into action", was the wise message of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore given to his countrymen on the occasion of the celebration of his seventieth birthday. It is pleasing to see a man of thought emphasising the essential character of action. But his appeal to replace "Bande Mataram" by "Bande Bharatam" hardly moves things nearer to action. "Neither by waving the national flag" the poet added, "nor by spinning your alloted quota of cotton on the charka can you win Swaraj, but only by constructive work for the masses, only by actual service to your fellow countrymen you can achieve it." But spinning, with its collateral work, is as actual constructive service of the masses as any other that the poet can think of. It is curious that the poet classes spinning and waving the flag together.

Independence Not Isolation.

Dr. Tagore gave another message to the public through the Associated Press. The gist of that message is every poet's and every optimist's dream of the present world conflict being replaced sooner or later by world co-operation. With regard to India's part in the new era he said: "India must not fail to recognise this in her present effort to reshape her destiny, and her freedom must vitally connect itself with the freedom of all humanity, which comprehends the welfare of the racial and national units that form it and gives them their fulness of truth". If at all these words and phrases suggest a warning to India against the ideal of complete independence, it may only be stated in reply that complete independence does not and is not intended to mean isolation. Fulness of freedom may be taken as part of fulness of truth.

Condemned By Muslims.

As was expected responsible Muslim opinion has severely condemned Mr. Edward Villier's vile and vulgar threat that in the event of any discrimination against British traders they would ally themselves with the Mahomedan minority and all other minorities even to the extent of using physical force." Says the "Mussalman" regarding this threat: "To say that Indian Mussalmans may be used as pawns in the political game of the Englishmen out here to exploit India economically and otherwise is an insult to the whole Muslim community and a reflection on their patriotism. Are Indian Mussalmans regarded by Mr. Villiers as traitors to their motherland?.... Mr. Villiers has made the position of Indian Mussalmans extremely low before those who have c across his declaration and who may believe that the Indian Mussalmans may be used as such despicable pawns in any British political game". It is significant that the European Association has not yet definitely repudiated the abominable threat used by its President.

Briand Scores.

M. Briand, the inevitable Foreign Minister in any French Cabinet, when the political situation was not comfortable enough for him to be Premier and Foreign Minister as well, is now fighting for a bigger prize. He is the most likely candidate for the Presidency of the Republic and he can count on the support not only of influential leaders of every political group except that of the Right but also of Cabinet colleagues who feel that with Briand enthroned in the highest position of honour the Republic can offer and out of the melee of parliamentary strife, they will have greater opportunity to satisfy their political ambitions. They followed his lead generally because they could see no way out. So long as M. Briand functioned as the manipulator of political differences, he saw to it that no party could be strong enough to do without him. When it suited him he composed these differences and gained the reputation of an adroit peace-maker. It will be interesting to watch what role he will play if elected President of the Republic.

"IN GANDHI, GOD HAS VISITED WORLD"

As An American Views Him

WESTERNER'S RACIAL PRIDE EXPOSED

PROF. TUCKER TO VISIT LONDON WITH MAHATMA ?

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, May 9.

Mr. Boyd W. Tucker, former American missionary, who is now Professor of English at Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's School, near Calcutta, in a Press statement explains why he embraced the cause of India's Independence, became a disciple of Mahatma Gandhi and adopted the Native Hindu dress. Mr. Tucker has, on various occasions, been Mahatma Gandhi's personal guest and it is understood he may accompany Gandhiji to London as one of his advisers.

RACIAL PRIDE.

"The Western world," said Mr. Tucker, "seems to be puzzled why I prefer the simple life of Mahatma Gandhi to the mechanical comforts of modern occidental life. It is just as difficult for Indians to understand why Americans and Britishers are willing to sacrifice all natural comforts of life and secure for themselves the conveniences of modern Western home. Why am I considered a crank and fanatic? Because I adopt the loose, flowing garments of the Hindu, while in India. This simple dress consisting of a home-spun loincloth, light gossamer shawl and sandals has not been fashioned by style-makers living apart from the life of India, but has been evolved in thousands of years by experience under the climatic conditions of Indian tropics only. Our racial pride has kept every Westerner from adopting the dress best-suited to the climate and environment. For the white man to wear Indian clothes offends a majority of Britishers and Americans in India because they fear Indians will fail to be impressed by the white man's superiority, if the white man himself adopts Indian dress.

MODERN CHRIST.

I am a disciple of Mahatma Gandhi, because I find him the most vital living spiritual personality in the world to-day. In some respects he has given Christ's message a richer and fuller interpretation which Jesus himself had neither time nor environment in which to develop it. I believe that in Mahatma Gandhi God has again visited the world in its hour of desperate need. Two great forces are striving for the conquest of the world to-day—Gandhism and Bolshevism. But both are moving in diametrically opposite directions. Bolshevism stands for class discrimination, but Mahatma Gandhi knows no distinctions in seeking to achieve his ideal by reason and love. Mahatma Gandhi stands to-day as world's greatest hope of salvation from militarism, from class war, from Bolshevism, from sectarian strife and from the tragic conflict between the orient and occident. He is utterly misunderstood in the West, but I make a bold prophecy: His proposed visit to London and later to America will be an epochal event representing the greatest transformation since the renaissance."

"ENCOURAGING THRIFT AMONG THE MASSES."

Wanted Growth Of National Banking Autonomy.

SIR BHUPENDRANATH MITRA OPENS CALCUTTA BRANCH OF CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA

The Hon'ble Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra opening the New Market, Calcutta, Branch of the Central Bank of India, Limited, on 6th May, said:—

I deem it a privilege to have been asked to participate in to-day's function which marks a further step of progress in the activities of the Central Bank of India in the field of branch banking. It is a matter for sincere congratulation to the management of the Bank that undeterred by their experience in 1929, when they had to close down four of their upcountry branches, they have opened a new branch in the heart of the City of Calcutta. The action taken by them indicates that there is still room for the development of banking facilities even in the most important centres of business in India.

ENGOURAGING THRIFT AMONG THE MASSES.

As you have already informed us, this is the twentieth year of the life of the Central Bank which starting with a modest paid-up Capital of Rs. 10 Lakhs in 1911, has in the course of the last 19 years managed to tide over various difficulties and to attain the position of one of India's strongest and most important national Institutions. A sure and unquestionable index to the confidence which the institution now enjoys among Indians who seek to keep their hard-earned savings with a bank is furnished by the rapid growth in the figures of deposits with your bank to which you have referred with justifiable pride. Beginning with a figure of just about Rs. 1 Crore in 1921 these deposits now stand in the neighbourhood of Rs. 15 Crores. Not content with attracting deposits from the wealthier people, your bank is also doing a signal service to the community by encouraging the habit of thrift amongst the masses of India: and I am sure that no nobody will dispute your claim to the title of "People's Own Bank of India" in the truest sense of the term.

TRIBUTE TO MR. POCHKHANAWALA.

It is now generally recognised that among the various services which your Bank has rendered to India, one of the most important has been its taking over of the Tata Industrial Bank in 1923—an amalgamation which has materially added to the strength of your institution. I have listened with great interest and pride,—and I am sure these feelings are shared by all the gentlemen present here to the various other activities of your Bank in its mission of service to its clients.

For the position that has now been attained in the banking world of India by this essentially Indian institution, India is indebted to the eminent men who have successfully filled the role of your Chairman, and also in a great measure to the indomitable zeal, the remarkable ability and the unflinching courage of your Managing Director, Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawala, whose absence here owing to stress of business at Bombay I greatly regret.

NATIONAL BANKING AUTONOMY.

In the course of your speech you have stated that it is the wish and hope of all interested in the well-being and prosperity of India that the Central Banking Committee, of which I have the honour to be the Chairman, will formulate a policy which would ensure the inauguration and growth in India of national banking autonomy. I find it difficult to understand that you precisely mean by this expression: nor is it possible for me here to tell you what the recommendations of my Committee may be in various directions or to anticipate what action will be taken by the several Governments in India on those recommendations. I have however no doubt in my own mind that for the development of Swadeshi Banking Institutions in India something more is required than the formulation of policies by Committees and the acceptance of those policies by Governments by means of legislation or otherwise. I cannot help repeating the famous dictum of Hartley Withers that it is not good laws but good bankers that produce sound banking, the truth of which has indeed been exemplified by the successful growth of the Central Bank of India to its present position in spite of the various difficulties which it had to face.

TWO ESSENTIALS.

The essential requirements in India at the present day are in my opinion two-fold. In the first place, we require in larger numbers good bankers who will produce sound banking and cater to the various requirements of the people of the country on reasonable terms. They will thereby inspire confidence to a greater degree among the Indians, and it is only with the growth of this confidence that Indians will be persuaded to transfer the whole of their custom to Indian banking institutions. In the second place, I fully endorse your appeal to the Indian public to lend their fullest support to an Institution like yours which is Indian in every sense of the word, so long as they are satisfied about its soundness, even if such patronage may result in some small financial sacrifices. And I strongly deplore the action of those Indians whose activities are directed towards placing difficulties in the way of such institutions instead of doing all in their power to add to the strength and stability thereof.

I thank you for the honour you have done me in asking me to perform the opening ceremony connected with your twenty-first branch. I thank you also for your congratulations and kind wishes in connection with my appointment as High Commissioner for India in London.

T. U. MOVEMENT HEADING TOWARDS CRISIS

(Continued From Page 1.)

collaboration we do not unite with you but if you stand for class fight we shall stand by you" added Mr. Deshpande.

MADRAS REPRESENTATIVE "DISSILLUSIONED"

A representative from Madras deplored the dissensions among the ranks of Trade Unionists in Bombay. He observed that he had come from Madras expecting to get a lead as from what they read in papers about Labour movement in Bombay it appeared that the movement was very strong and well organised here but what they saw here had dissillusioned them.

SHEIKH STANDS FOR UNITY.

Mr. Tayab Sheikh disagreed with Mr. Deshpande who doubted the sincerity of those who had assembled there. He felt that all those who had assembled there had come with a genuine desire for achieving unity. The question was how to do it. He said the differences were due to the fact that one section had taken up too radical an attitude and suffered from the disease called infantile leftism while the other had become an "ultra" reformist party. The solution must be a common platform on which both the groups would agree. Mr. Sheikh declared that he and his colleagues stood for unity. He strongly pleaded for the acceptance of the scheme prepared by the Girni Kamgar Union. Further discussion was adjourned till 9 p.m.

CONFERENCE MEETS AGAIN.

The Conference again met at 9-30 p.m. when discussion was resumed. Mr. B. T. Randive delivered a speech and associated himself with the views expressed by Mr. Deshpande in the morning.

Further discussion then followed in which Mr. Tayab Sheikh again pressed for the acceptance of the unity platform presented by the Girni Kamgar Union.

Mr. B. Shivrao suggested that the Conference should be adjourned and a small committee should be appointed to consider the scheme and to report over it.

Mr. Sham Shivrao proposed an amendment that a committee consistihg of the following should be appointed to consider the platform of unity proposed by the Girni Kamkar Union and five other unions and such other proposals as may be put before the Committee with a view to bring about unity. The amendment was accepted.

COMMITTEE FORMED.

Following are the members of the Committee.

Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta V. V. Giri, Tayab Sheikh, S. C. Joshi B. Shivrao, Dr. G. Y. Chitnis, V. R. Kalabh.

The Committee is to submit its report as early as possible.

SELF-STYLED LEADERS WHO WANTED TO BOSS

(Continued from page 1.)

fact, Mr. Ruiker was never allowed to speak in the meeting.

"BOSSING OVER WORKERS."

The Staff Union people wanted to boss over the G.I.P. Railway workers with the help of Messrs. Mehta, Joshi, Giri and others, this attempt was highly resented by all G.I.P. Railway workers. The immense majority of Railway workers assembled were deadly against this attempt but our self-styled "leaders" wanted to stifle the real voice of the workers.

Mr. Giri who was neither proposed nor elected as president of the Conference wanted to exercise the rights of a president—an action not warranted by any rules of public meetings. He raised his big *Lathi* and wanted to coerce the workers into submission.

WHO ARE THE HOOLIGANS?

Now we find that Mr. Giri, who is supposed to be our leader, has styled us as hooligans! He has levelled a most unwarranted charge against us—poor workers—that we made an organised attempt at hooliganism in Blavatsky Lodge! There was absolutely no attempt at hooliganism on our part or on the part of our leaders.

PLEDGED TO NON-VIOLENCE.

We appeal to all workers to strongly protest against these unwarranted attacks against them by these self-styled leaders. We assure the public that we are committed to a policy of peace and non-violence and have tried our utmost to maintain the same with the advice and help of our leaders. But our self-styled leaders also ought to remember that there is a limit to the patience of half starved railway workers.

(Sd) D. L. Phatak.
(Sd) B. J. Salvi.
(Sd) D. B. Shinde.
(Sd) G. C. Bhalerao.
Secretary G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union.
(Sd) Usman Hasan Secretary Bombay Branch.
(Sd) Sheikh Hussein Vice President Kalyan Branch.
R. G. Nawarange Secretary Kalyan Branch.
(Sd) T. B. Pandit Vice President Manmad Branch.
(Sd) M. A. Telang Secretary Bhusawal Branch.
(Sd) Jwala Prashad Secretary.
(Sd) S. P. Mahale Secretary Karjat Branch.
(Sd) L. R. Seloker Secretary Jubbulpore.
(Sd) Dr. R. K. Gowande Vice President, G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union Bombay Branch.

ELECTING FRENCH PRESIDENT.

No Whirlwind Campaign As In U. S. A.

On May 13 a Frenchman will have a remarkable experience. He will sudenly learn that, in exactly a month's time he will have to rise from the ranks of the ordinary citizens of the French Re-public and become the peer of all the rulers of the earth.

And on that second date—June 13—his predecessor, M. Gaston Doumergue, twelfth President of the Third French Republic, will become a private citizen again, step into a motor-car and vanish into oblivion.

One cannot help wondering which will be the greater sensation.

On May 13 the National Assembly—the Senate and Chamber combined—will meet in the Salle due congress in the historic Palace of Versailles to elect a President of the Republic for the following seven years as from June 13.

It is a cirious election. There is no whirlwind electoral campaign as in the United States. Indeed the less would-be candidates even whisper aboat their candidature the better. One may state officially that one is not a candidate, but not that one is.

On one occasion, Mr. Clemenceau, when everybody thought he was certain to be elected President of the Republic, was interviewed by a Parisian journalist writes George Renwick in "News Chronicle."

"And the Elysee?" asked the journalist, incidentally, referring to the coming presidential election.

"On my porte," replien the "Tiger," carelessly ("They are carrying me there.")

That simple remark completely ruined his bright prospects.

The vote of the National Assembly, which is secret, cuts one way and the other across party frontiers. Personality and the ripe experience of age count for a great deal. The President must be a man who has occupied dignified and rather neutral positions in the State with success. He must not have fought too fiercely in the arena of party politics

There will be 320 Senators and 607 Deputies in the National Assembly. They will not all vote, of course, at every scrutiny but the successful candidate must obtain half of the votes cast plus one. The voting goes on an on; fortune changes; success comes near and goes again, till at last the requisite majority is obtained by someone and there rings through the great salon the simple proclamation: "Monsieur—is elected"!

Then Monsieur—knows that he has one month more of ordinary citizenship left one month of uncontrolled life.

SEVEN YEARS IN OFFICE

After that, for seven years, he will live in a gorgeous palace, hung with rarest tapestries and old masters, and work not far from a little glass-topped table of which a corner is smashed for it was on that table that Napoleon 1. brought down his fist in anger after throwing away the quill with which he signed his abdication.

After that, this once ordinary citizen's life will be regulated as a king's every hour of his every day will be accounted for "by protocol"; kings queens and other heads of states will be his guests; he will be received everywhere with royal honours—for seven years!

"For seven years," said one President on leaving the Elysee, "I have not as much as touched a doorhandle!"

The French President has a salary of £14,400 together with £7,200 for the expenses of his household and a similar sum for travelling—a total of £28,800.

As President, he has no uniform, and on State occasions by day or night he wears full evening dress with the scarf of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honoir across his shirtfront.

MAHATMA, A GREAT T. U. LEADER.

(Continued from page 1.)

selves for giving a battle to the Railway authorities. It was their right to demand at least a living wage, shorter hours of work and better conditions of work, but they could not get those demands accepted, unless they proved that they were strong enough to enforce their will. At present the authorities knew only too well that the workers were weak while they themselves were strong and naturally enough they paid no heed to the demands of the workers. Mr. Giri, therefore, again appealed to the workers to unite, organise and to be strong.

WORKERS AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

Concluding his address, Mr. Giri referred to the present political situation. He observed that Indian workers were greatly interested in the present National Struggle. Indian workers, he said, were citizens first and workers afterwards. It was, therefore, their primary duty to fight for the freedom of their country. If any one suggested that as workers, they should have nothing to do with the National Movement, Mr. Giri advised the workers to beware of that advice. The workers have the fullest sympathy with the National Struggle for Freedom and they will always play their part in that struggle, added Mr. Giri

MAHATMA—A GREAT T. U. LEADER.

Referring to the Delhi Agreement, Mr. Giri said, that he did not agree with those who felt that Mahatma Gandhi had committed a blunder in calling off the Nation Strike that he had declared. The speaker felt that Mahatma Gandhi was a great Trade Unionist and his position was as strong after calling off the Strike, because he was in a position to call on the Strike, if there was need for it.

Firally, Mr. Giri thanked the Congress for the Declaration of Rights and once again exhorted the workers to unite to organise and to be ready for a fight for their legitimate rights.

SATURDAY INCIDENT CONDEMNED.

The president moved a resolution condemning the incident on Saturday as an outrage on public life and unwarranted interference with the liberty of speech and association which was unanimously accepted. Mr. Giri made it clear that the condemnation was of the individuals not of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union. The Annual report and statement of accounts was then accepted.

Among a number of resolutions passed were the following:—

PROTEST AGAINST RETRENCHMENT.

This Conference emphatically protests against the policy launched by the Railway authorities in making reduction and degradation in status of the subordinate Railway employers in as much as the method of retrenchment followed violates the assurance given by the Railway Board, to take the Unions into confidence in effecting the retrenchment on a large scale and aggravates the problem of unemployment. This action of the authorities has caused deep rooted discontent among the workers resulting from further insecurity of service.

This conference protests against the callous attitude adopted by the Railway authorities in not reinstating the G. I. P. Railway strikers as contemplated by the Delhi Settlement arrived at between the Railway Board and the representatives of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation and requests the authorities to reinstate without delay those strikers who have not been taken back as old employees with full benefits of their past service.

(Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's address to the Staff Union: See page 5).

OLPAD MEETING

Official Version On Incident

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

Exaggerated reports of an incident at Olpad have appeared in the Press. The facts are as follows:—

The Olpad Congress Committee convened a meeting at a public place, the Panchkuber Mahadeo Dharamshala, and as usual the police attended to take notes of the proceedings. The police jamedar was told that the meeting was a private one, to which he replied that it was a public place and that he would remain. Despite abuse he did so for some time and then reported the matter to the Sub-Inspector. The latter came to the meeting and pointed out to the leaders that their conduct was undignified and unbecoming and that the police had a perfect right to be where they were.

Mr. Sorabji Batlivala then moved a resolution adjourning the meeting to a private place and although several members pointed out that there was no occasion for secrecy and that there was no objection to the police being there, the resolution was carried and the meeting dissolved.

Complaints have been lodged by the police against five persons under Sections 504 and 186 Indian Penal Code.

WANTED CENTRAL ORGANISATION.

—:o:—

APPEAL TO GUJARAT YOUTHS

The following appeal to the Youth of Gujarat has been issued:—

As true soldiers of Freedom, during the last year, we merged all the activities of our youth organisations into the great movement for Independence inaugurated by the Congress. And it was quite in the fitness of things that we did so. But, to-day, in view of the great part played by the youth of Gujarat in the last fight and in view of the more bitter and severe struggle coming ahead, we feel that the time has come when the youth of Gujarat should organise themselves and establish their central organisation in Gujarat.

Such an organisation, we believe, would consolidate and bring together the existing Youth Associations in Gujarat—now working separately in absence of any central body—and knit them together for United activity in political, social and economic fields. Moreover, such a body would inaugurate a real youth movement in Gujarat by starting Youth Leagues in every town and village and by creating an active interest among youths towards burning questions of the day.

WANTED A BROADER VIEW.

It is extremely desirable that the youth of Gujarat take a broader view of life. This central organisation, through lectures, leaflets conferences and study camps, can do much towards inspiring among the youths the new ideas of social and economic reconstruction of society.

This body of young men and women might organise the oppressed and the exploited—the peasants and the workers of Gujarat with a view to obtaining a real political and economic 'Swarajya' for the masses and to effectively have their voices heard in the future administration of India.

MENTALITY OF REVOLT.

In sympathy with the youths of other countries and other provinces of India, such a body would create a mentality of revolt against the existing social evils, injustices, traditions and conventions.

Looking to the impending struggle for independence this body might start volunteer organisations throughout Gujarat on uniform lines with military discipline and training for the youth of Gujarat. Along with the volunteer organisations—this central Association would do well to organise and put on definite lines the recently started Vanar Senas.

Being politically a subject race for many years and having studied in our rotten educational institutions our youth is not yet free from an inferiority complex, verging towards slave mentality. Such a body would try to create a healthy atmosphere of freedom and would impart a true education to the youth of Gujarat.

These and many other useful activities can be taken up by this body. We are sure all young men and women of Gujarat feel the necessity of such an organisation. We have put our thoughts before them for their consideration. We earnestly request all youth organisations and other youths of Gujarat to send in their opinions and suggestions till 20th May 1931 care Sjt. Rohit Mehta, Sardar Vallabhbhai Road, Ahmedabad. We are sure the youth of Gujarat will splendidly and enthusiastically respond to our proposal and send in their suggestions at an early date.

Rohit Mehta,
Satyendra Diwan,
Ishverlal C. Desai,
S. S. Batliwala,
Thakore Diwan,
Champak Bhatt,
Jayshankar Mehta,
Kamalashankar Pandya.

"TIMES OF INDIA" ASKED TO APOLOGISE

For Publishing Jam Saheb's Speech

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST MR. AMRITLAL SETH.

(From Our Correspondent.)

RANPUR, May 9.

Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth, the Editor of the "Saurashtra" and one of the leading workers of the Indian States' People's Conference has served the Proprietors, the Editor and the Publisher of the "Times of India", Bombay, with a notice through his solicitors, demanding unconditional apology and payment of Rs. 25,000 within 72 hours from the receipt of the notice, in view of the publication in the said paper of the banquet speech of H. H. The Jam Saheb of Jamnagar making serious allegations against Mr. Sheth. In case the "Times of India" does not prefer to act as demanded in the notice, Mr. Sheth will proceed legally.

The following is the paragraph of the speech of H. H. The Jam Saheb as published in the "Times of India" of the 5th. May. The speech was made on the Banquet table at Rajkot in presence of Hon. Mr. Kealy, A.G.G. of the Western India States Agency, their Highnesses the Maharajas of Bhavnagar, Dhrangadhra, Morvi, Panna, Wankaner, Porbounder, the Thakore Sahebs of Palitana, Rajkot and Jasdan and all the state and agency officials of Rajkot and Bhavnagar. Says H H. The Jam Saheb:—

"Your Highness must be prepared for another searchlight; it will be thrown from a different angle; it may radiate from a neighbouring place on your borders of Ranpur. We have recently seen that searchlight played on one of my dear neighbours. I know that you possess a strong armour; and Mr. Sheth's crooked shafts will fail to pierce that upright and untarnished armour. Shafts that are aimed with a vile purpose and which are aimed below the belt generally miscarry. Blackmailers invariably find themselves sooner or later, behind the prison bars."

"MOON" AT AIWANE RAFAAT.

Mrs. Naidu As Atiya Begum's Guest.

The Maharani of Rajpipla and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu were the guests of honour at a social function arranged by the Three Arts' Circle at Aiwan-e-Rafaat. There was a fairly large and cosmopolitan gathering.

Atiya Begum and Miss Hilla Vakeel had organised an interesting programme for the evening. The recitation by Miss Mani Chubb, violin solo by Prof. Mukherjee, a song by Miss Lakdawalla were some of the items of the programme.

GUESTS WELCOMED.

Atiya Begum, welcoming the guests on behalf of the Circle referred to Her Highness as the "Moon"—a simile derived from the Maharani's name. She also spoke of Mrs. Naidu's "indefinable charm."

At the end of the programme, Mrs. Naidu made a brief speech thanking the performers and the organisers. Referring to Atiya Begum's "Circle" Mrs. Naidu said that it should aim at representing all that was beautiful in life. She also congratulated Atiya Begum on her apt description of the Maharani as "the Moon."

The party dispersed at about 8-30 p.m.

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RAW COTTON SITUATION

Cloud Of Heavy Supply

Messrs. P. Crystal and Co. in their weekly report dated 7th inst. state as under:—

There was another sharp break in prices in the early part of the week. Much of the selling was influenced by the weak tone in Wall Street. Most of the decline has since been recovered on reports of unfavourable weather. The official weather report which was issued yesterday stated that in the Mississippi valley germination has been slow and there have been considerable complaints that seeds are not sprouting, especially in Georgia. In Texas early cotton is rather poor and planting has not begun in the North-west. In Oklahoma seeding has been retarded and germination has been slow and mostly poor owing to cold and wet soil. In the South-west crop is doing well.

The market is still under the cloud of the heavy supply of American cotton. Of a total supply for this season of 20,013,000 bales only 5,477,300 bales were consumed in the first six months. There are indications that this figure will be exceeded in the second half of the year, but even so a very large supply must be carried over into next season.

So far little can be said about the probable size of the next crop, but it is hoped that the low prices which have ruled during the planting season may reduce the acreage more than was expected two months ago. Again there have been many reports of poor germination owing to cold weather and it is probable much of this land may not be replanted.

It is difficult to express any valuable market opinion in times like the present, but some price must discount all the known bearish factors. The number of operators who believe that such a price has been seen is we think on the increase and on this account we are inclined to look for steadier markets once planting season is definitely over.

In spite of the decline in America we have had a steady market in Bombay and over the week hedge contract quotations are Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 higher. The statistical position in India is as strong as the position in America is weak. Since the beginning of the season Mills in the world have been consuming the staple of this country as freely as ever before and should this rate of consumption continue, as seems probable, before another Indian crop is available supplies will be almost exhausted. We make this statement with confidence as the present stock of American cotton in the world is mostly of high grade and of longer staple and therefore cannot be substituted to any great extent for the shorter Indian fibre.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE REVIEW.

—:o:—

Messrs. Batliwala and Karani have issued the following weekly report dated 8th instant:—

SHARES.

The Share market was mainly under the influence again of the Cotton market. At the beginning of the week, weaker cotton and rumours about reconstruction of capital of the Tata Iron and Steel Company were responsible for a slump which threatened to develop nervousness. But better American advices in cotton, as also a re-assuring statement issued by the Directors of the Tata Iron and Steel Company had a steadying effect in the market at the close. The market still continues to suffer from absence of new investors

TEXTILES.

The stocks of cloth in Bombay are reported to have gone down to 123,000 bales, which must be considered a great improvement on the position reflected six months ago. As, however, pointed out by Mr. H. P. Mody, Chairman of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, cloth has not been moving as briskly as might be expected owing to the definite diminution in the purchasing power of the agricultural classess. Lancashire continues to press the Home Government to take measures to render nugatory the efforts made by the Congress to eliminate all use of foreign cloth in India. It is rather out of place for Lancashire to urge the Home Government to see that import duties on foreign cloth in India are reduced at a time when the proposals adumbrated at the R. T. C. included the grant of fiscal autonomy to India. In our opinion, selected shares af Bombay Cotton Mill Companies appear to be full of prospects, and we favour discriminating parchases. Closing rater are:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 691/1/-; Fazalbhoys Rs. 387/8/-; Pabaneys Rs. 142/8/-; Central India Rs. 367/8/-; Colabas Rs. 105/-; Swadeshi Rs. 268/12/-

SASSOON SILK.

The Sassoon Alliance and Silk Mill Company has published its report for the year ending 31st December 1930. It makes very exhilarating reading. The Company's position is exceptionally streng in that with a capital of Rs. 40 lacs and with liabilitities not worth speaking of it has at its disposal cash balances aggregating more than Rs. 14 lacs. The machinery of the Company which cost originally nearly Rs. 14 lacs, has been shown in the Balance Sheet at Rs. 25,978/-. It is not surprising therefore, that the Company proposes to reduce the capital by half returning Rs. 25/- per share. Even this reduction will leave the Company still in a very strong financial position with more then Rs. 40/- per share as liquid. The Company is also paying Rs. 5/8/- per share by way of dividend for last year. The shares are quoted at Rs. 80/-, and we have no hesitation in commending them to the notice of investors.

Amongst Cash scrips Sholapurs have declined to Rs. 1,875/-. Mozarjees are steady at Rs. 505/- and Vishnus changed hands at Rs. 1,415/-.

HYDRO-ELECTRICS.

For some inscrutable reason the shares in this group have experienced a further decline. Tata Power Ordinarys were done as low as Rs. 422/8/-, though at the close they were steadier at Rs. 431/4/-. Tata Hydro Ordinarys which form one of the safest and soundest investments in our market, are dull and stationary at Rs. 103/10/-. Andhra Valleys are also neglected at Rs. 591/4/-. Tata Power Prefs. are quoted at Rs. 1,103/12/-. Andhra Prefs. are wanted at Rs. 975/-.

IRON & STEEL.

As announced in the statement issued by the Directors of the Company, the Directors are considering the confidential report submitted to them by Sir P. P. Chwalla on the present position of the Company. The Directors assure the shareholders that there is no cause for alarm and that as a matter of fact, considering all the circumstances—particularly the very serious decline in orders for rails—the Company does not appear to have fared badly. The Directors, of course, give no indication of their intention as to the payment of dividend on the Second Preference Shares. The general feeling appears to be that in the present time of stress and strain, the Directors of the Company would bring appreciable relief to the investing public by distributing even a small amount, say Rs. 2/8- per share, which would mean, after all, a distribution of more than Rs. 17,00,000/- amongst the investing public. The output of finished steel for April is likely to be 35,000 tons and despatches 41,000 tons. The Second Preference Shares, after being hammered down to Rs. 37/8/-, closed steadier at Rs. 40-1/2, and Ordinarys after being done as low as Rs. 21/2/- closed better at Rs. 23/2/-. Deferreds are quoted at Rs. 280/- and First Preference at Rs. 112/8/-.

CEMENTS.

The Shahabad Cement Company has published its report for the year ending 31st December 1930. As anticipated by us in our previous reports, the accounts show an increase in nett profit of Rs. 2,20,000/-, compared to 1929. After setting aside Rs. 2,52,000/- to depreciation and paying Rs. 12/- per share the Directors have decided to place Rs. 1,50,000/- to Reserve Fund and Rs. 2,00,000/- to the equalization of Dividend Fund. The Debentures of the Company have been shown to stand at Rs. 6,00,000/- and we are credibly informed that during the current year the balance Rs. 6,00,000/- will also be paid off out of the cash resources of the Company. The position of the Company is eminently sound and holds out considerable prospects of increased profits. The shares are very cheap at the present price of Rs. 156/4/- including the declared dividend of Rs. 12/-. Other Cement shares are unchanged Indian Cements are quoted at Rs. 186/4/-, Katnis at Rs. 170/- and Bundis at Rs. 14/12/-.

BANKS AND INSURANCE:

Imperial Banks are again easier. Fully Paids closing at Rs. 1,05812/- and Contributorys at Rs. 263/12/-. Central are slightly steadier at Rs. 14/12/-, whilst India Banks are quoted at Rs. 82/-. The Union Bank has published its report for the year ending 31st March, declaring the same dividend as last year, viz.: 4 Annas per share. The shares are quoted at Rs. 3/6/-. New Indias are steadier at Rs. 17/6/-, and Vulcans are quoted at Rs. 5/6/-.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In this section, during the whole of the week attention was specially concentrated on Alcocks which rose from Rs. 172/8/- last week to Rs. 203/12/- closing slightly easier at Rs. 198/2/-. It appears that the shares are very scarce, and the last General meeting, at which shareholders were explained the true nature of the assets and liabilities of the Company, has attracted new investors to this Company. The shares look like going up still further. Trams are slightly easier at Rs. 114/12/-. Bombay Burmahs after declining to Rs. 425/- closed at Rs. 443/2/- on some new parties entering this section of the market. Scindhias unchanged at Rs. 6/14/-. Tata Steel Debentures are wanted at £97/5/-, Bombay Telephone Debentures are scarce at Rs. 50/12/-

DOWN WITH COMMUNALISM

Mr. Meherally's Address To Canara Youths

CONFERENCE VOTES FOR SOCIAL REBELLION

(From Our Correspondent).

MANGALORE, May 9.

The second session of the South Kanara Youth Conference met last evening at 7 in the National Girls' School premises, Mr. Y. J. Meherally presiding.

In the course of his welcome address Mr. Kombrabail said that the youth of the country was dissatisfied with the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. He denounced the secret negotiations carried on between Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin. The country, in consequence, was faced with a "fait accompli" and was compelled to ratify the same. Youth should make the repetition of such "secret diplomacy" impossible. It was the youth who took a leading part in the last struggle which was bound to come for they who thrilled to the kiss of the lathi. Concluding, he appealed to the youth to fight for complete independence and not lower the Flag.

The President said, that it was youth who repudiated the Viceroy's November Declaration at their Ahmedabad Conference, insisted on Complete Independence, which the Congress later accepted as their goal and at Karachi was chiefly responsible for the fundamental rights and creating more active interest in Labour Problem by leaders. Above all, it was the youth who banished communalism from Bombay and gave the right lead. Both Dr. Moonje and Mr. Shaukat Ali were shouted down and met with similar treatment at the hands of the Bombay youth. He denounced the Gandhi-Irwin Pact as it had led to indecision and inactivity. It was a paradox to keep up the war mentality while laying down arms. He appealed to youth to keep themselves ready for the ensuing struggle which was bohnd to come for a certainty. He warned the youth not to allow the field to be overrun by idle Moulanas and Pandits and the minority communities had nothing to fear as illustrated by positions occupied by the Parsis and Muslims in Bombay. Minority interests were safe in the hands of the Congress. It was time for the youth to organise to fight the forces of orthodoxy and dead conventions and superstitions. These were days when indecision led to destruction. The man who knew his mind ruled. It was on this account that Gandhiji held all in the hollow of his hands. Enthusiasm was good, but organisation was better. He appealed to the older generation to understand youth and tolerate them. Concluding, he advised youth to remember always that the youth of the country were its torch-bearers.

The very first resolution recommended to the Congress to restart Civil Disobedience as Government had failed to carry out the Peace Terms.

The third resolution laid down a programme for immediate action comprising activities such as formation of study circles, organisation of a National Militia on the Bombay model, forming student committees to work as vacation teachers in rural areas, forming hospitality associations, organising youth tramps during holidays and inculcating the spirit of social rebellion.

This morning at 8 Mr. Meherally unfurled the National Flag at the Conference premises. In the course of his speech he said that ultimate loyalty of the youth could not be to any National Flag for they were international. The Flag symbolised national unity and showed the means to eschew communalism.

ALL-INDIA SWADESHI EXHIBITON.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the "All-India Swadeshi Exhibition" the Committee authorised to send the following announcement:—

"Since the last announcement was made that the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition would hold during the first week of April, 1931 the Committee were faced with the cancellation of the Cooperage Grounds by the Improvement Trust. In the circumstances, the Committee regret to state that the Exhibition has been postponed till after the monsoon. Arrangements are being made to refund deposit amounts to such of the merchants who cannot afford to wait until the Committee are in a position to definitely hold the Exhibition at a future date."

BANGALORE AMATEURS IN SIMLA

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 9.

A drama in Hindi by South Indians before the keen and critical Hindi knowing public of Simla was played last evening by a troupe of the Bangalore Amateur Dramatic Association under the leadership of Mr. T. Raghavachariar who represented India at the International Dramatic Conference held in Berlin in 1929. The play was Deenabandhu Kabir by Tara Nath of Bangalore. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon had extended their patronage to it as well as to the three other successive dramas all of which are being staged in the Madras Club Theatre in Nabha's Estate. The performance was demonstrative of the high tone which Mr. Raghavachariar and his band of followers give to this aspect of Indian Art. All those on the stage including the two sisters of the author of the drama who played the roles of Kamala and Jani acquitted themselves admirably well and what was most striking to North Indians was the ease with which the Hindi language was pronounced particularly by the principal characters Kabir (Mr. Vasudeva Rao) and Ramdas (Mr. Raghavachariar).

"I believe Hindi is shortly to be the universal language of India and one of the reasons which have prompted us to venture our first play in Hindi is to show to the people of North India how earnest is South India in promoting the common language," said Mr. Raghavachariar in the course of a brief speech acknowledging the patronage of the Simla public. Another reason, he added, was to give expression to the National life of this country through the stage which he assured was more potential than the school, temple or the church. His idea was to make the stage not only national, but also international. "One day, and that day may not be far off, I have to lead a party of Indians with talents in histrionic art and show to the western world what India is capable of on the stage just as Ranjit Singh and Dalip Singh have shown to the world what India can do with the cricket bat."

Sir T. Vijiaraghavachariar conveyed the appreciation of the audience to the South Indian troupe. He found that the North Indian portion of the audience was surprised at the knowledge of Hindi exhibited and it was becoming clear that one of the main difficulties to national progress was being solved by Madrassees learning Hindi. At least there was one point in respect of which Madras could teach North India and that was Hindu-Muslim unity which was the moral of the Kabir play. With Hindi as the national language of India and with the attainment of Hindu-Muslim unity they could claim to have removed the two obstacles that were in the way of Indian nationalism. Performances like Kabir were topical and were of enormous influence in the removal of those barriers which retarded the progress of India. It was the sincere wish of Simla that Mr. Raghavachariar and his troupe should visit Simla every year.

To-day the troupe is staging Othello in English, to-morrow and day after Ramdas and Prahlada in Telugu. The troupe then proceeds to Calcutta where in the presence of Rabindranath Tagore they will stage Chitra which will be followed by three other plays.

A SECUNDERABAD MUSSOLINI

—:o:—

Ban Against A Congresssman

—:o:—

SECUNDERABAD, May 9.

Swami Narayan Saraswati alias Pingli Lachmi Narayan, a Congress worker, who arrived here from Bezawada to organise picketing of foreign cloth shops was served with an order by the District Magistrate yesterday directing him to quit the Administered Areas, Hyderabad State within twenty-four hours and prohibiting him from entering the areas again without the written permission of the Secretary to the Resident in Hyderabad.—A.P.

LATE PRINCIPAL SHAHANI

—:o:—

Sir Montague Webb's Tribute

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, May 9.

Rs. 1,000 were donated by Sir Montague Webb towards the memorial of the late Principal S. C. Shahani, M.L.A.

At a public meeting held this evening, Sir Montague testified to the deceased's abilities and his work in the Assembly and outside and expressed the feelings of Karachi Europeans, who, he said, had been pained to hear the news of the death of Mr. Shahani.

A Committee was appointed to erect a suitable memorial to the deceased.

THREE ARTS WEEKLY

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was surprised to find in this morning's issue that my name was mentioned in connection with the Illustrated 3 Arts Weekly. I may atonce say that I have nothing to do with the publication of this journal nor its art section.—Yours, etc.,

S. FYZEE RAHAMIN.

Indianisation Of The Army

(Continued from column 6.)

ried on to such a limit that the patience of even a Job may be exhausted. This game is being played on the youths of India by the British Military Martinets, and the Delegates to the Round Table Conference have been pawns in the game. Obviously, the 'safeguards' for safeguarding perpetually British Military Domination, and the 'Reservations' meant for resuming the British monopoly in the higher appointments to the Staff and Upper Ranks of the Army, prove clearly, if any proof were needed, that the Committee's Report should be thrown into the waste paper basket. Further, that there is, it will be neither change of heart nor of head among the upholders of British Militarism and Imperialism either preceding or following the wonderful agreement made at Delhi. If the same agreement stands, then the youths of India should be assured that even the gradual Indianisation of the Regimental Commissioned Ranks of the Indian Army will not bring us any nearer to Swaraj or a National Army organised under Swaraj, while higher personnel of the Army will continue to be British for ever.

HESITATING, HALTING PROPOSALS.

How feeble, how diffident and how child-like has been the attitude of the Indian Delegates to the Round Table Conference may be realised from the recommendations made by them. For instance, whilst they recommend that (a) "immediate steps be taken for the Indianisation (of the Regimental Office Ranks) of the Army," they put down no time-limit. From this ridiculous recommendation only one member dissented and desired clear indication of the pace of Indianisation. 2. (b) The next recommendation was that "in order to give effect to 2 (a), a college in India be established at the earliest possible moment, and 2 (c) in order to avoid delay, the Government of India be instructed to set up a Committee of Experts, both British and Indian, to work out the details for the establishment of such a college." There is nothing particularly striking in these recommendations except the vagueness. We are not told the pace of Indianisation, nor are we told as to the number of students, for whom the training college is to be established. The problem according to the Round Table Conference Committee is only to train three thousand Indians as Military Officers of the future. How long did it take during the last War? They turned out five thousand officers every three months from the improvised colleges! Supposing that, we have got a course of one and a half years to three years' training at the problematic Indian Sandhurst, it should not take longer than that to turn out three thousand officers. Further, if instead of a single training college, half a dozen training colleges are established in the major Provinces of India, each can simultaneously turn out 500 or more officers per annum. To-day, our Universities are turning out roughly 80,000 graduates a year. So that to turn out three thousand military graduates is purely a problem of finance, apart from all other considerations of avenues of employment for such graduates. In my evidence I submitted to the Sandhurst Committee, I have recommended that a military college be established in every major Province in India. Further that, till and after such college is established, there should be created Military Departments or Educational Committees in the Arts Colleges to give requisite military training to the undergraduates, as is actually done in Great Britain and the Dominions. If every Art College in India turns out 50 or 100 candidates who have gone through the military course, and the Universities provide the necessary certificates or diplomas, the problem of Indianisation of three thousand officers of the Indian Army would be considerably simplified. Naturally, this aspect has not been considered by the Delegates to the Round Table Conference, as that would unset the calculations of the British Military Experts!

One may state that all the talk of maintaining the requisite "standard of efficiency" of the future officers of the Indian Army by the British Military Experts and echoed by the Indian Delegates of the Round Table Conference in the Report is eye-wash. Why should any Indian be so very foolish as to believe that the 'standard of efficiency' of third class Matriculates or sub-Matriculates of England can be higher than that of intelligent Indian boys?

EAST & WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

—:o:—

Good Progress Made.

An ordinary General meeting of the above Company was held on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Hiralal Kursondas, presiding.

The Directors' report for the year ending 31st December last showed that 1204 new proposals for assurance amounting to Rs. 18,95,500 were received, and 881 new policies assuring an aggregate sum of Rs. 13,58,000 were issued. Out of the assured amount a sum of Rs. 10,000 was re-insured. The remaining proposals were either rejected or are awaiting completion. The net premium income in respect of new business after deducting the re-insured portion of amounted to Rs. 73,087-14-0. The total business in force after deduction of Re-insurance was Rs. 39,73,424.

The premium income during the year after deducting the re-insurance amounted to Rs. 2,15,363-14-0. Interest on investments, after deducting Income Tax, was Rs. 27,322-10-10. The total income amounted to Rs. 2,42,686-8-10. The Life Assurance Fund at the close of the year was Rs. 4,25,662-10-0. Total Assets are now Rs. 5,77,248.

CLAIMS PAID

Claims presented during the year amounted Rs. 35,348-10-0 out of which Rs. 25,135-14-0 were by death and Rs. 10,212-12-0 by maturity, making a grand total of Rs. 2,40,348 since the inception of the Company. But outstanding claims amounting to Rs. 12,687 at the end of the year, Rs. 5,349 have since been paid leaving a balance of a little over Rs. 7,000. Even this would have been paid off, but for want of necessary evidence of proof required to be submitted by the claimants.

REMARKABLE PROGRESS

It may be interesting to note that the progress made by the Company during the year under report is remarkable. The new Burmese shows an increase of 33 per cent over the previous year—by far the largest increase in any one year in the history of the Company. Life Assurance Fund went up by 22 per cent and the Business in force show an increase of nearly 22 per cent.

KARNATAK UNIFICATION

—:o:—

Duty Of Leaders To Suggest Concrete Scheme

Mr. M. S. Sirdar, writes:—

In view of the second Round Table Conference, it is highly necessary that the Karnatak people should concentrate their attention on the question of the readjustment of the province of Karnatak on linguistic basis. If no efforts are made now, the Karnatak case is sure to be lost. The Simon Commission has also said "We are making a definite recommendation for reviewing, and if possible resettling, the provincial boundaries of India at as early a date as possible (Vol. 2 Part I Chap. 4). If this is the case, why should not the Karnatak people press for an immediate settlement of the boundaries of Karnatak? The leaders of Karnatak should formulate a definite scheme to be put before the delegates to the next R. T. Conference.

How important and urgent it is to redistribute the provinces before the new Federal Constitution is set on foot cannot be better described than in the words of the Simon Commissioners themselves. They say "As long as the Government of India was entirely centralised and both the administration and the finance of any area were provided and directed from the Centre, the line taken by a provincial boundary was of less importance. But now that the provinces have a real political existence of their own the situation is changing and if as we hope, the time is coming when each province will not only have its own provincial Government and its own provincial resources but will form a unit in a federated whole, it is extremely important that the adjustment of provincial boundaries and the creation of proper provincial areas should take place before the new process has gone too far. Once the mould has set, any mal-distribution will be still more difficult to correct. We therefore propose and we regard it as a matter of urgent importance that the Government of India should set up a Boundary Commission with a neutral chairman, which would investigate the main cases in which provincial re-adjustment seems called for and should endeavour to work out schemes with a view to seeing how far agreement is possible" (Part 2 Chap. 1. P. 26). It will be clearly seen from the above remarks of the Simon Commission that the provincial adjustments must take place before the process of provincial autonomy based on the present provincial arrangement has gone too far. Therefore I am strongly of opinion that the Karnatak people should bestir themselves at once in this regard and place their demand before the next Round Table Conference.

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WHAT "RESERVATIONS" MEAN

—:o:—

They Are An Insult To India

DR. SUNDERLAND'S ANALYSIS OF R. T. C. SCHEME

Dr. J. T. Sunderland writes in "Unity" of Chicago:—

At the close of the London Round Table Conference, announcement was made by Premier MacDonald, that it is the intention of the British Government, as soon as a New Constitution can be framed and certain necessary preliminaries can be arranged, to grant India "responsible government," "self-rule," but with certain "reservations," certain "necessary reservations" as "safeguards."

If this means that India is to be given real self-rule, a government really and full responsible to the Indian people, which she has long demanded as her right, then there seem every reason to believe that Indian discontent will cease, and the dark cloud full of thunderings and lightnings which to-day hangs over India and over the British Empire on account of India will pass away.

WHY RESERVATIONS?

But is this what the proposed "self-rule with reservations" and "responsible government with reservations" really mean? Practically all India is troubled. Why are reservations necessary for a great historic nation which in the past ruled itself for two or three thousand years without reservations, and occupied a place of honour and influence in the world second to that of no other nation? Cannot such a nation rule itself now? If not, why not? Has 170 years of British rule caused such degeneration in her that she cannot do again what she did for so long a period with distinguished success. India feels insulted by these reservations.

SMOKE-SCREEN.

She also distrusts their meaning. What can their real meaning be? Are they not another "smoke-screen" such as she declares she has experienced so often from her present foreign rulers? Is not offering self-rule with these reservations, on the part of Great Britain, another instance of professing to give without really giving? Of "giving with one hand and taking back with the other?" Under the name of granting India self-rule, does not Britain by her reservations really deny her self-rule, refuse to give her self-rule? If I may quote the language of the Editor of "New India" (Madras).

> In holding out to India so-called self-government with these limitations attached, are India's foreign lords offering her anything whatever but the trappings of self-government without self-government at all?

WHAT RESERVATIONS MEAN.

The are vital questions. Word comes that virtually all India is asking them with intense earnestness.

Just what are the reservations? The answer is as follows: 1. Great Britain is to control India's "Defence", that is, India's "Army". India possesses, and is to continue to possess, a large army. What does control of it mean? If we, in the United States, had a large army and it was controlled by Germany, or France, or Japan, or Great Britain, and if we had not a single soldier under our control, could it be said in any true sense that we were free or possessed self-rule? Th[illegible] exactly illustrates what Br[illegible]s control of the Indian army [illegible]dish Does not all the world k[illegible] mean. any nation whose arm[illegible]ow that in the control of a [illegible]y is wholly instead of being [illegible]oreign power, erning in any [illegible]ree and self-gov- serious and [illegible]rue sense, is under

2. In [illegible] dangerous bondage? which [illegible] the New Constitution dia[illegible] is to be offered to the In[illegible] people, Britain is to control [illegible]dia's Foreign Political Relations. What does that mean? It means that India cannot officially communicate with any other nation, she cannot make a foreign treaty, or do any kind of foreign business. She cannot send to any nation an Ambassador, or a Minister, or a Consul, or any official to represent her; nor can she receive any Ambassador, or Minister, or Consul, or official representing any foreign nation. She cannot be recognized as a nation by any other nation, she can have no place among the nations of the world. To all the world she is not to be a nation at all, but simply a subject province of Great Britain. Will this be self-rule? Will it be anything but unbearable bondage?

ECONOMIC CONTROL.

3. Britain is to control India's Foreign Finance, Foreign Exchange, Foreign Credit. That is to say, in financial matters India is to be in the absolute power of Great Britain. Indian financiers claim that one of the important causes of India's impoverishment has been the fact that in the past Indian finance has been under British control. They claim that by changing the value of the rupee and manipulating India's currency in the interest of Britain, and by creating artificial ratios of exchange between India and England, the British Government has drained from India untold millions of her wealth. Under the proposed New Constitution for India, all this is to go right on. It is an axiom in the statesmanship that economic power underlies and controls political power; and that whoever controls the credit of a nation really controls the nation. Under such conditions, will the claim that India possesses self-rule be anything but a mockery?

VICEROY'S AUTOCRATIC POWER

4. While in the proposed New Constitution for India the Viceroy (or Governor General) is to be responsible in a measure to the Indian National (Federal) Legislature, and therefore indirectly to the people of India, he is to be given autocratic and arbitrary power greater than any past Viceroy has ever possessed. In other words, he is to have power to dismiss Ministries at his will, which means that, in what he may claim to be a time of "emergency," he can control legislation, or even dismiss the Legislature, and rule the country by arbitrary edicts, or virtual martial law, exactly as Lord Irwin has done for nearly a year past—imprisoning tens of thousands of India's worthiest citizens and filling the land with unpardonable brutalities.

Nor is this all. Since the Governors of the Provinces (as well as the Governor General) are to be appointed by Great Britain without India having any voice or power in the matter, there is no way in which India will be able to prevent great Provinces from being governed by tyrants like Sir Michael O'Dwyer, or to prevent British Generals like Ge[illegible]al Dyer from being forced on [illegible]eral munities with power to [illegible] future atrocities like [illegible]perpetrate Punjab or future m[illegible]assacres like that at Amritsar [illegible]assacres like Self-Rule for I[illegible] Will this mean

Such the[illegible]dia?

"Reserva[illegible]s are the four main but th[illegible]ons" (there are others whic[illegible]se are the most important) in[illegible] Great Britain makes an [illegible]dispensable part of the New Constitution which she graciously offers to the Indian people.

IN CHAINS STILL.

Under such a Constitution, will India in any true sense possess "responsible government"? On the contrary, will she not be a subject nation as really as in the past? The chains with which she is to be bound will be somewhat different in form, and they will be slightly longer in this direction and in that so as to allow her a little more liberty of movement in her bondage, but are they not to be chains still, chains of steel, essentially as strang and as bitter as those of the past have ever been?

UNDERTAKING FROM PLEADERS

—:o:—

Bar's Protest

FULL TEXT OF THE RESOLUTION PASSED.

PATNA, May 1.

The members of the Patna District Bar Association, assembled at a meeting held on the 27th April 1931 passed the following resolutions:—

This Association has learnt with surprise and grave concern the recent decision of the Hon.ble High Court of Judicature at Patna regarding a number of pleaders, who were convicted for activities in connection with the last Civil Disobedience Movement directing that their certificates of practice would not be renewed until they gave an undertaking that in future they would not participate in any activities which are subversive of the Government established by law in British India, and having given the matter its calm and most anxious consideration considers it its duty to invite the attention of the Hon.ble Judges of the High Court to the following points of view, and hopes and trusts that they will be pleased to recall their decision for an undertaking being demanded of the pleaders referred to above:—

(i) That the conditions governing the control of the branch of the profession represented by pleaders which are wholly laid down in the Legal Practioners Act and marked in sections 13 and 14 thereof, do not warrant a demand of assurance for future conduct, and restricts the power of the High Court to meeting out punishment for past behaviour.

(ii) That section 7 of the Legal Practioners Act provides that every pleader, shall at the end of every year subject to rules that may be framed by the High Court in this behalf, be entitled to have his certificate renewed as of rights by the District Judge. So far, it appears, no rules have been expressly promulgated in this behalf by the High Court, except the one numbered rule 26A in the High Court Circular orders, which empowers a District Judge to report the case of a pleader whose conduct in the exercise of his profession in the past has not been satisfactory to the High Court with a recommendation that his certificate be not renewed, and thereupon it will be open to High Court to pass such orders as it may think fit.

In the cases under reference, so far as this Association is aware, there were no recommendations by District Judges against renewal of their certificates. In such a state of things, their applications for renewal did not call for an exercise of the powers of the Hon.ble Judges of the High Court nor was there any thing in the conduct of these pleaders in the exercise of their profession that might furnish a ground for su[illegible] a recommendation by a [illegible]istrict Judge, as is contemplated by Rule 26A.

(iii) That the participation of a person [illegible] enrolled as a pleader in the Civil Disobedience Movement does not in any way destroy the confidence of the client world, rather the high character exhibited by participation in a movement based upon truth, non-violence and sacrifice attracts the confidence of clients in a larger measure.

(iv) That the language of the undertaking demanded is too vague and general, as it might include any sort of activity which may have the tendency to initiate or further the demand for ending the present system of Government and substituting for it a system of responsible Government. Similary the consolation in the last part of the undertaking permitting liberty of constitutional action, is equally vague, in as much as in the opinion of some eminent lawyers of the country the Civil Disobedience Movement is perfectly constitutional.

(v) In any view of the matter the Hon.ble High Court having decided to condone the behaviour involved in the offences leading to the conviction of the lawyers in question by reason of the terms of the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement any demand for an undertaking indicated above is bound to nullify the good effects of the decision to stand by the Agreement, and, would naturally be resented as extremely humiliating, and although this Association is confident that the High Court has no bias in favour of the retention of the present system of Government, the present demand for an undertaking when Governments of the country are not only silent but have agreed to withdraw all proceedings against Legal Practitioners, is likely to lend countenance to a misconception of their policies or a misunderstanding of the same.

—"Search Light."

SIR MANUBHAI'S SPEECH

—:o:—

Have Princes Changed Their Views?

The "Kesari" Poona, in its issue of the 5th instant, commenting upon Sir Manubhai Mehta's recent speech points out that that speech answers the question of Lord Peel which was left unanswered in the House of Lords. That question was whether the Princes have changed their view. The answer was supplied by Sir Manubhai) speech at the Bikaner Assembly. It means that the princes who had gone to London and accepted the Federal Constitution are unable to get the consent of their brethren in India to the scheme in its present form. They want, therefore, to modify their position so as to make it acceptable to the Princes who did not go to London.

"Kesari" quotes two significant passages, one from Sir Manubhai's speech and another from the Nabab of Bhopal's speech in the 'Round Table Conference', to indicate unmistakably the change of front which the Princes are evincing now.

The Nawab of Bhopal said: "We have agreed over a very wide range of important subjects to derogate our much cherished sovereignty to federal institutions in which we of the States will be represented". Sir Manubhai now tells a different tale. For, says he: "No attempt would be lightly tolerated to extend the sphere of joint deliberation, so as to trench upon the realm of internal sovereignty".

"Kesari" also points out that paragraph five of the Federal Structure Committee's report expressely states that nothing should be done to hamper the growth of the powers of the Central Legislature and of the natural evolution of greater India. The Federal Committee's scheme accepts the evolution of Greater India as the future in view. Sir Manubhai now says that only such federation will be acceptable to the Princes as would tend to confederation and that too a loose and casual federation. This is a *volte face* pure and simple and as such constitutes a grave warning to the Congress Leaders who are going to take part in the further sittings of the "Round Table Conference."

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ALLEGED REFUSAL OF POLICE GUARD TO AMBULANCE WORKERS

(Continued from page 4.)

and took it to the hospital. I telephoned about this incident also.

As we returned, we learnt, that a few persons had been done to death in Shutarkhana and a few houses in the byelanes looted and burnt.

We went and picked up the dead bodies and took them to hospital. I telephoned about this also to the authorities and requested them to take strong measures, otherwise, no one would be safe and more than half of Cawnpore will be burnt to ashes. On receiving no satisfactory reply, I telephoned to Rai Bahadur B. Vikramajit Singh to ring up the Commissioner and higher authorities and he told me that he had already communicated to them. He, however, promised to telephone to Kunwar Maharaj Singh again.

We worked upto 10 p.m. During the day we rescued 40 large families and 26 individuals from muhallas and we removed 46 dead bodies and 49 injured to the hospital.

HAD POLICE CO-OPERATED

The dead bodies and the injured would have been brought by us in a larger number had we got police escort to accompany us in purely Mahommedan quarters or even if sec. 144 would have been at all enforced in those areas, where it was not safe for us to work. This would have resulted in the reduction of the number of subsequent casaulties. Had the Police only co-operated with us and enforced even the ordinary provisions of law, many of those who died or received injuries would have been saved as we would have brought them to safer quarters.

In the night there was much more yelling, hue and cry and guns were fired from various quarters. We were being called on the telephone from all over the town to give help and we were communicating them same to the authorities. We were kept constantly busy and were learning that houses and shops were being looted, inmates murdered and houses and shoes were being burnt. Sometimes, we could hear the woes.

ON 26TH MARCH

In the morning I conveyed all the messages received by me in the night to the Chairman, Municipal Board and to authorities I was informed that the Commissioner would be reaching Cawnpore shortly. We carried on our work as usual, out at about 2 p.m. we learnt on telephone that some people behind Deputy Ka Parao were in extreme distress and they needed our assistance. We at once went out to help them. As we reached behind Nanakchand Shadiram Iron Foundry, we were surrounded by a militant crowd and the police was also watching. The crowd stopped our lorry and were about to assaut us, when, the elderly persons prevailed upon the younger folk not to commit assault as they said that Seva Samiti had been removing their dead and injured to the hospital. The police saw the crowd collecting round our lorry and preparing to attack us but did not take any measures to enforce the law.

After rescuing the persons who had called us for help, we went to Chamangunj and from there to Patkapore Annapurna temple and rescued a few persons and removed the wounded and the dead to the hospital.

POLICE AND FOR FIRST TIME

On coming to our office, we learnt that persons were being burnt alive in Anwargunj. We went to Meston Road and asked for police aid, as we had been told that the Commissioner, at the representation of B. Vikramjit Singh had ordered that Seva Samiti must be provided with police escort. We got police for the first time at about 3 p.m. that day. We went to Anwargunj and just when we were proceeding we saw a crowd of Mussalmans carrying an iron safe. On seeing us with police force, they threw the iron safe in front of our lorry.

We found a few dead bodies and rescued the living ones. The police did not take any action.

A number of cases of incendiarism, looting and murder were reported at our office about which we informed Rai Bahadur Vikramjit Singh, who in turn, informed the Collector and the Police. We found it impossible to get in touch with the Kotwal as the man at the private telephone at Hafiz Siddique's would not answer or gave hopeless replies. In fact, he absolutely refused to take away notice of reports sent by us although sot one of them proved to be incorrect.

The night cries and yelling were as bad as on 25th March. Since we had been given armed police our task became easier. We worked in different areas and experienced less difficulty.

ON 27TH MARCH

I met Sir Thomas Smith, Messds. Carnegie and Taylor at Sir Thomas Smith's residence. On my representation of the true state of affairs, which I have described above, Sir Thomas Smith telephoned to the Governor. The situation in the day did not improve much as all along incendiarism, looting and murder were still going on. Just before my eyes at about 4 p.m. and in the presence of the police a man was stabbed to death rear Ghasyari Mandi and no arrest was made by the police.

Again another man was stabbed to death at about 5 p.m. under similar circumstances near Gadaria Mohal, but no arrest was made.

We rescued 12 families and 22 indivivduals and removed 10 dead bodies and 5 injured to hospital on that day. We worked in Gadaria Mohal, Begumgunj, Anwargunj, Nibhara, Deputy Ka-Parao Hailsey Road and Bara Butcherkhana side.

The night of 27th March passed off rather quietly though there was continued yelling and hue and cry throughout the night.

ON 28TH MARCH

Mr. Lewis Lloyd asked me in the morning if I would still undertake to remove the dead though they were in a decomposed condition. I agreed to do that as there was nothing new and I was already doing that work. We rescured 40 families and 6 individuals and removed 9 injured and 3 dead bodies to hospital. We cremated on the spot sucu Hindu dead bodies as we found on that day. We worked in Halsey Road, Colonelgunj, Anwargunj and Improvement Trust areas.

ON 29TH MARCH

We continued to do rescue work and also undertook to attending to the cremation of such of the dead bodies as had become absolutely decomposed.

Just then, the Commissioner sent for me at Collector's bungalow and wanted me to show if any dead bodies were still lying anywhere. I took him along with Messrs. Vikramjit Singh, Hoon and others to Begumgunj and in one Ahata we found two dead bodies in a highly decomposed condition. The Commissioner ordered me to pick them up and cremate them on the spot where the previous day we had cermated the dead bodies under the orders of the authorities. He ordered me to cremate all such bodies as we found as he told me that the Military were complaining about the insanitary condition of the town on account of the dead bodies. He informed me that the Military would, otherwise, withdraw the soldiers.

We removed one injured to the hospital on 29th March and brought 79 families and 22 individuals to safe quarters.

ON 30TH MARCH

As a result of our constant touch with the sufferers we found that there was a large either would not or could not go to the hospital. Sir, Thomas Smith very kindly asked Dr. Milne to accompany us to all the places and Mrs. Taylor arranged with Lady Chelmsford Welfare League to attend to such of the cases as were brought by us. Dr. Wilkie of the Methodist Church also very kindly joined me. We toured in various parts and after showing all the cases to Dr. Milne, he took such of them as needed greater attention to the McRobert Hospital and others to the Lady Chelmsford Welfare Centres and others to our own hospital in our by ambulance cars. A ambulance car had been placed at our disposal by the Military authorities and another bf the Municipal Board. Dr. Wilkie and myself were using our own cars as well as for bringing the injured. The total number of such injured persons was 235 and they were all Hindus, as the Mahommedans inspite of myself and of Dr. Wilkie requesting them to undergo treatment: refused to do so.

ON 31ST MARCH

We continued taking the injured as usual to the McRobert Hospital and other places.

By this time the poor sufferers began to throng our office to make reports as they said either they could not reach the Thana or they were not heard by the Police Officers there. In order to facilitate their work we began to record their reports in triplicate and forwarded a copy to the Police stations concerned. To our great surprise the police station at Colonelgunj where we sent 675 reports has not registered a single case, although a very large majority of these cases disclose cognizable offences of a very serious nature. I wrote about it to the Superintendent of Police as well but have received no reply so far.

We sent some reports with a special messenger to the Commissioner but we have not heard as yet from him. We do not know if he has taken any action or not.

We are still carrying on the relief work. During the riots we rescued 187 families large and small and 86 individuals. We sent 102 dead bodies and 140 injured to the hospital. We attended with Dr. Milne and other doctors working under him or his supervision 235 injured.

We cremated 60 Hindu dead bodies as ordered by the Commissioner.

We suppilied food and other necessities of life to refugees who had taken shelter in various Dharmashalas and private houses and our premises. Relief is being given to sufferers irrespective of their religion.

As a further instacnce of the inactivity of the police I would add that just behind the Kotwali and by the side of Collectorgunj police Chauki a big house belonging to Messrs. Beharilal Manilal was set on fire.

Had they taken prompt measures, the situation would certainly have been brought under control even on the evening of the 24th March 1931.

SPORTING GOSSIP FROM HERE AND THERE

—o.—

Brilliant Newzealand Cricketer

One of the most interesting personalities in the New Zealand cricket team which opened its tour in England recently is C. E. Dempster of Wellington. A brilliant player, he headed the New Zealand batting averages when last in England, and was also awarded the bat offered by the late Mr. G. A. Faulkner to the best New Zealand fieldsman. Dempster hit up 201 (not out) against Essex last week and will doubtless be seen to advantage again as the season progresses.

NOTABLE RECORDS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS' CHAMPIONSHIP.

Several new records were made in the Public Schools championships held at Stamford Bridge recently. F. R. Webster (Bedford) vaulted 10ft. 6½ins. in the Pole Bump—a remarkable feat for a school boy and K. S. Duncan (Malvern) did 22ft. 5-3/4ichs. in the Long Jump. H.D.B. Lorainss' (Glenalmond) 40ft. 2-3/4inchs. in putting the weight (12lb.) was another extraordinary feat and H. E. Hope's (Stowe) 51-4/5 secs. for the 440 yards was also a record for the distance.

FAMOUS RACING MARE DEAD.

After foaling a chestnut filly to Hurry On, Lord Woolavington's well known mare, Fifinella, has died from internal haemorrhage. Bred by the late Sir Edward Hulton in 1913, Fifinella was by Polymelus. She won the New Derby and the New Oaks at Newmarket in 1916 and was second in the One Thousand Guineas. She is the dam of Joyous Venture and Press Gang (stud) who was one of the best three year old of his year.

BOXING PROMOTER HONOURED

On the recommendation of Mon. Briand Mr. Jeff Dickson, the well known boxing promoter has been awarded the Legion of Honour. Mr. Dickson is an American and served in the American Legion during the Great War.

NEW SWIMMING RECORDS.

The French swimmer Jean Taris, broke two world's records at Antenil recently. He covered the 800 metres in 3 min. 31-2/5 secs. and the 400 metres in 4 mins. 47 secs. The former record held by the Swede Arne Bory stood at 3 mins., 33½ secs. and 4 min. 50 3-10 secs. respectively.

KHADI EXHIBITION DEFICIT

—:o:—

Acute Differences Regarding Payment

KARACHI, May 9.

Acute differences among members of the Reception Committee of the Karachi Session of the Congress were revealed in a notice served yesterday on office-bearers of the Reception Committee calling on them not to pay Vyapari Mahamandal Rs. 8,700 towards loss said to have been sustained by the Mandal in connection with the Khadi Exhibition. It will be remembered that the Working Committee of the Reception Committee, after a heated debate, voted this sum on the sixth instant. A notice is sued on behalf of Sjt. Ramchand Gandhasingh and some other members of the Reception Committee, declares that office-bearers have no power to give away money in this way. Besides there was a clear understading between the Mandal and Reception Committee that losses, if any, should be borne by the Mandal.—A. P. Special.

Lahore, May 8.—There being no quorum in the afternoon to-day the Punjab Legislative Council did not discuss the adjournment motion regarding the leakage of University results and the resultant hardships to the students.—A. P.

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Kottori ,,	5973	16 May	30 May
Yamagata Maru	3807	20 ,,	2 ,,
Hakone ,,	10500	....	8 June
Yo ,,	6000	30 May	@1 ,,
Suwa ,,	11000	....	13 ,
Tokiwa ,,	6972	15 June	16 ,
			29 ,,

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THE MAN WHO SAVED THE COLLECTOR

Dhanshetti Chowk For Sholapur.

6 YEARS FOR THEFT!

(From Our Correspondent)
SHOLAPUR, May 9.

As it was talked for a long time that Mr. Shaukat Ali was to come to Sholapur this morning, Nationalist Mahomedans who certainly number more than the communalists were about to demonstrate Black Flags at the railway station to express their difference of opinion over separate electorates for which Maulana is moving about at present. But, to the utter disappointment of his handful of friends who were busy asking subscriptions which are understood to have amounted to Rs. 20 to 30 only, Mr. Shaukat Ali did not turn up.

SEPARATE ELECTORATES CONDEMNED

This visit to Sholapur to deliver sermons on separate electorates was to be after a very long interval of 10 years. He had come here then in connection with the Khilafat movement. It will be recalled that separate electorates for Mahommedans were very vehemently condemned at Sholapur in a big public meeting held early last month since when opinion for joint electorates is largely advocated with tremendous success.

DHANSHETTI CHAUK

At a big public meeting under the presidency of Mr. Gulabchand Doshi held on May 8 the day on which the riots broke out here last year, all the speakers very eloquently described the incidents before and after, referred to Martial Law regime and recalling the memory of the four martyrs who were sentenced to death requested the audience to rename Tuljapur Ves Chauk as Dhansheti Chauk.

According it was unanimously agreed to rename the chauk as Dhansheti chauk.

DHANSHETI SAVED KNIGHT

It will be remembered that this is the very chauk from which a Satyagrahi band of volunteers proceeded last year on May 8, towards the Rupa Bhawani to cut toddy trees, when a fracas ensued between the Police and the Satyagrahis. when late Mr. Malappa Dhansheti intervened and made a safe way for the District Magistrate Mr. H. F. Knight, to get out of the violent mob that surrounded him.

6 YEARS' R. I. FOR THEFT

Mr. Salvi, Assistant Sessions Judge, Sholapur, has just delivered a judgment in a theft case under section 380 I. P. C. convicting the accused, Abdul Alias Mahadeo sentencing him to 6 years' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused was undefended.

The facts of the case were that the accused committed a theft of a box containing some ornaments and cloths worth about Rs. 400.

The accused had 8 previous convictions for some kind of offences and it was also found by the Police that the accused had assumed different names when he was previously convicted.

HINDU WOMEN'S RESCUE HOME SOCIETY.

—:o:—

Jayakar On Duty Of Hindus

A generous gift of a plot of land situate very near the Vile Parle station has been jointly made by the Sheth Lakshmidas Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpal and his mother Bai Monghibai Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpal to the Hindu Women's Rescue Home Society, an institution devoted to the cause of the uplift of stranded and fallen Hindu women. The formal transfer of the plot of land was made in the presence of a large gathering at the residence of the donor, on Saturday evening.

Mr. M.R. Jayakar, the President of the Society, in accepting the gift blamed the Hindu Society for the social castracism imposed on fallen Hindu women and declared that it was against the teachings of the Hindu Religion. Every community had its rescue home for its fallen women while the Hindu community continued to neglect their women, with the result that they were converted to other religions. After describing the pitiable condition of a large number of Hindu women who were driven to desperation owing to the inhuman treatment accorded to them by the Society, Mr. Jayakar appealed to the philonthropic Hindu public to come forward and help in starting rescue homes all over the country.

The speeches were followed by a pleasant garden party.

ENGLISH COURT PROCEEDS TO LONDON

RUGBY, May 9.

The Court to-day left Windsor, where it had been since early April, for Buckingham Palace. Their Majesties proceeded to London by road and were greeted at Buckingham Palace by a large crowd.—B. O. W.

OUR CHANDA LETTER

—:o:—

Abhyankar Purse Fund

CHANDA, May 7.

Mr. Baba Saheb Deshmukh, Arvi, has been elected president for the District Agricultural Conference to be held at Nagri on the May 23. Mr. Mahadeo Rao Hande has been elected Chairman and Mr. Bokare as a Secretary of the Reception Committee.

NAGPUR LEADERS AT CHANDA

Mrs. Anusuya Bai Kale, Messrs. Patwardhan, Kanitkar, Dhawale and Dr. Sonak came here in the evening of the 6th inst. and addressed a public meeting which was presided over by Seth Khushalchand. Every speaker asked the public to be prepared for the next fight, which is likely to come and which would be far more severe than the last one. Mrs. Kale advised the ladies to stand on their own feet and come forward for the cause of the nation.

ADDRESS TO MR. KANNAMWAR

An address was given to Mr. M. S. Kannamwar Ex-Secretary of the District War Council, Chanda, by the Public of Armori for services rendered by him during the last fight and for his tireless efforts in bringing about a compromise between the two parties at Armori, which were in existence for a long period. He was sentenced to one years's S. I. under 108 I.P.C.

Congress workers are busy in enrolling the members of the Congress in the District for the coming elections which are to take place on the May 27.

ABHYANKAR PURSE FUND

A Purse Fund is being raised in the District by Seth Khusalchand and other workers to present to Barrister Abhyankar in token of gratitude for the great services rendered to the country in the last fight.

OUR MADRAS LETTER

—:o:—

Satyamurty Prophesies Purna Rly. Swaraj.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
MADRAS, May 7.

The following are extracts from the Government review of the administration of the Madras Corporation for the year 1930-1931:—

"The Corporation have been able to present a much less depressing review of the city's public health than in the previous year. Child welfare was taken over by the Corporation and this is unquestionably a step in the right direction; but conservancy methods still lag far behind modern requirements, while there appears to be something seriously wrong with the methods of vaccination as practised in the city.

DISQUIETING ARREARS.

"Comparitively little progress has been made with water supply and drainage schemes, and less still with the question of improved housing conditions. It is indeed obvious, as has been said on previous occasions, that unless the Corporation takes steps materially to enhance their resources, the solution of the giagantic problems must remain for ever beyond their reach. In this connection, the tendency to accumulate arrears of collectable items both under tax and non-tax heads is disquieting.

"On the brighter side of the picture, the Government have pleasure in noting the increased attention to and expenditure on roads, while there were noticeable advances in several branches under the head of education. Lighting has been efficiently managed. Control of encroachments, however always a useful index of adminstrative efficiency remains negligible.

PURNA SWARAJ IN TWO YEARS.

Addressing a meeting of Railwaymen at Perambur, Mr. Satymurty said that "at sure as the sun will rise the next morning" they would so far at least as the Railways in the country were concerned, get "Purna Swaraj" in two years. He bitterly criticised the retrenchment policy of the Government and asked the workers to be united. Vigorous propaganda and a united front would secure them redress of their grievances. Resolutions were passed protesting against the attitude of the authorities and urging upon the General Secretary of the Central Executive Committee to conduct vigorous propaganda to prepare the workers for any eventualities.

A gift of £146,000 for library and extensions have been made to the London School of Economics and Political Science (University of London, by the Rockfeller Foundation. The School of Economics was founded by Lord Passfield, the present Colonial Secretary, and his wife, and Mr. Bernard Shaw, Mr. Graham Wallis and others thirty-five years ago.—B. O. W.

Prince Eibesco's wounds have almost healed. He hopes to catch the P. & O. Boat on 16th instant at Bombay.—A. P.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

—:o:—

Remarkable Agricultural Progress In Russia

—:o:—

FORTHCOMING CONGRESS ELECTIONS.

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, May 8.

The Secretary Poona City Congress Committee requests all those who intend to become members of the Congress to pay up the fees by to-day evening and thus qualify themselves to vote in the forthcoming election. The elections will he held on 15th instant at 5 p.m. in the Congress Office.

The elections for the following office will take place. 11 members for Maharashtra Congress Committee, 5 members for Dist. Congree Committee, President, 2 Vice-Presidents, 3 Treasurers.

DEPRESSED CLASS CHAIRMAN.

The first meeting of the newly elected members of the Poona Suburban Municipality was held on Wednesday evening in the Municipal Hall, uder the Presidentship's of Mr. Shankarrao Medekar; when the election for the Standing Committee took place. The following were duty elected.

(1) V. K. Bhosle, (2) J. M. Shinde, (3) M. M. Dole, (4) N. V. Ladkat, (5) B P. Satpute, (6) Syed Abdul Kadar. (7) Sanbhoo G. Sonawne.

After the election of the Standing Committee, the election of the Chairman took place. Mr. Sanbhoo G. Sonawne (a member of the Depressed class) was elected by a large majority.

In the end the Chief Officers was authorised to prepare answers to the oudit objections and to spend the necessary money till the Budget is passed.

SEPARATE OR JOINT ELECTORATE?

Much interest is taken by Poona Muslims in discussing the Joint or separate electorate, in view of the meeting to be held on the 10th instant. Though there is good deal of supporters for the Joint electorate, still much propaganda work is necessary in order to educate the people, or else they may be led by those who are advocates of separate electorate.

VASANT VYAKHANE MALA.

Sjt. Shripad Dattatray Nagpurkar addressed a largely attended meeting at Shivajee Mandir on Wednesday evening on "Farmers in Russia." Mr. Vasudevrao Bhave presided.

The learned lecturer first explained the position of the Farmers 30 years back and the changes brought about in their status till the present time.

Then he explained, how the Russian Government has made military training compulsory, and the interest taken in giving advanced agricultural education.

The President in his remarks stated that the movement in Russia is in the expermental stage and so one should watch it with an open mind.

RELIGION AND GOODWILL.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle":

Sir,—Apropos of the proposal and the general approval it has met with (to judge by expressions in the press), to start a movement in India for the promotion of goodwill amongst people of all creeds in the country, may I be permitted to point out that such a course should be considered necessary is, when one comes to think of it, a serious reflection on the religions of India. But the fact of the matter is religion in India no less than in the western countries of the world consists more in the observance of outward forms and ceremonies which of themselves are profitless, unless the inward, spiritual state of the participant is in correspondence or harmony therewith-than in the practice of the precepts.

The golden rule is to be found in all religions, and were it were always followed, Hindus would not, in the course of processions, play music in the vicinity of mosques or churches, and Mahomedans, in making their sacrifices, would not needlessly offend the susceptibilities of their Hindu brethren. And, in the light of the same golden rule, Mr. Gandhi's aim is only to promote the material prosperity of India and not damn Great Britain's trade with her, his slogan should be "Support Indian Industries," *not* "Boycott, British Goods." Let, then, each and every individual seriously strive not to provoke, alienate, or antagonise his neighbour and it will not be long before the dawn of another day— an era of goodwill, sets in.

Let, too, the priests of all religions (if priests they be and not mere parasites) be up and doing, and let them proclaim with all the vehemence they are capable of that *real* religion consists in carrying out the precepts—which are those embodied in the decalogue—and not in the mechanical performance of outward forms and ceremonies only. For, after all said and done, it is only the actual application of the principles of religion to life that, making for peace, will solve all the world's troubles: nothing short of it will do.—Yours, etc.

A. E. PENN.
Secy. and Agent,
The Swedenborg Society of India.

Bombay, May 7.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, May 9.

May	——
July	10.12
October	10.47
December	10.70
January	10.82
March	11.01

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, May 9.

May	9.92
July	10.09
Middling Spot	9.70

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, May 9.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 7,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 7,000 bales.
Day's Exports to the Continent 3,000 rales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, May 9.

	Opening.	Closing.
May		5.36
June		5.39
July	5.42	5.43
August		5.47
September		5.51
October	5.54	5.55
November		5.58
December		5.63
January		5.67
February		5.71
March		5.76
April		5.79
May		5.83
Middling Spot.		5.49

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, May 9.
Estimated Spot Sales 10,000 bales.
Sales for Exports Nil.
Sales of East Indian Cotton Nil.

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, May 9.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.31
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	4.51
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	4.71
Oomra, Good	3.71
Oomra, Fully Good	3.91
Oomra, Fine	4.11
Bengal, Good	3.47
Bengal, Fully Good	3.62
Bengal, Fine	3.77
Scinde, Fully Good	3.62
Scinde, Fine	3.77
Scinde, Superfine	3.92

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, May 9.

May	8.19
July	8.25
September	8.41
October	8.44
November	8.51
December	——
January	8.66
March	8.81
Sakellaridis. F.G.F. Spot	8.50

INTER-COMMUNAL UNITY.

—:o:—

A MADRAS MOVE.

MADRAS, May 9.

At a joint meeting of the Hindu and Muslim Boards for intercommunal unity this evening, Mr. Satyamurthi presiding, further measures to remove misunderstandings and ensure communal harmony between the two communities were considered. About thirty members of the Boards, including Mr. Jamal Mahomed, M.L.A., attended. A statement signed by a large number of prominent Muslims in the Presidency has been issued, appealing to various sections of the Muslim community to sink their differences and arrive at an early settlement on the electorates question in view of the need for early settlement of the constitutional issue in the whole country.

Mr. Sen-Gupta, after finishing his Madras programme leaves by steamer direct for Calcutta. His tour of the Andhradesa has been postponed on account of his ill-health.—A. P.

RELEASE MR. H. D. RAJAH

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Why is Mr. H. D. Rajah not yet released inspite of the truce terms? Why is he selected and detained in Yeroyda Jail when all other Bombay Satyagrahis are released from that Jail? These are some of the pertinent questions which require careful consideration. The ever obliging Director of Information may make out his case justifying the detention of Mr. Rajah in jail but the people of Bombay know only too well that Mr. Rajah is a fearless champion of their cause, a spirited youth leader, a true believer in non-violent non-co-operation and a selfless patriot. I am not exaggerating the facts. Mr. Rajah does not wnnt to be released as an act of bureaucratic clemency. We also on our part do not beg his release. We are fighters for freedom and as such we cannot be beggars of liberty. We only demand his release as a matter of right, in the name of justice and fairplay. The public also demands his release with one voice. The public annoyance at the Government attitude is to be found in number of resolutions passed in the public meetings and by public organisations and associations. But the Government is indifferent. —Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 11, 1931.

A GROUP PHOTOGRAPH OF LEADERS AND VOLUNTEERS OF KARACHI, WHO WERE JAILED DURING THE CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT. SEATED IN THE CENTRE OF THE FIRST ROW ARE THREE BOYS WHO WERE FLOGGED FOR SHOUTING NATIONAL SLOGANS. THE GROUP INCLUDES SEVERAL WOMEN DICTATORS, AS ALSO DR. CHOITRAM P. GIDWANI, SWAMI GOVINDANAND AND MR. NARAINDAS A. BECHAR. (INSET—A CHILD WHO ACCOMPANIED HIS MOTHER TO JAIL.)

SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER.

—:o:—

SIR KURMA REDDY ON IRWIN-GANDHI SETTLEMENT

(From Our Correspondent).
JOHANNESBURG, April 12.

It is now almost definitely decided that the Asiatic Tenure Bill will be postponed until the Indo-Union Round Table Conference meets in September or October in South Africa and that the whole Transvaal Indian Problem will be placed for discussion and amicable settlement. Mr. C. F. Andrews has sailed for London to counteract the Churchill propaganda and hopes to return to the Union in due time for the preparation of Indian case to be presented to the Indian delegation. All will depend upon the selection of Indian delegation which must hold the confidence of the Indians in India and South Africa.

RECTIFY THE MISTAKE.

It is generally expected that this delegation which should include a few front rank Congressmen should reach South Africa a month earlier than the date of the conference to study the problem on spot and then to sit in the conference to conclude an agreement which must uphold the prestige and dignity of awakened India and recover the considerable ground lost by the Habibullah Delegation in the first Round Table Conference held at Capetown in 1927. This last conference accepted the principle of the reduction of the Indian population in the Union and the next conference should rectify the mistake by establishing the right of the Indians to permanent domicile, unrestricted trade, citizenship and ownership of land.

SIR KURMA REDDI AND SELF-GOVERNMENT.

A reception was given to Sir Kurma V. Reddi, Agent-General for India, by the Pretoria branch of the Transvaal Indian Congress.

The main object of Sir Kurma Reddi's visit to Pretoria is to investigate Indian conditions, and particularly the question of security of tenure in regard to the new bazaar regulations.

All the European speakers gave their support to the principle that there should be security of tenure, while one Indian speaker referred to the "indignities and insults" the Indians were called on to suffer in view of the new bazaar regulations. Sir Kurma Reddi was pressed to use his influence with the Town Council to have the regulations removed.

NO ALTERNATIVE.

Sir Kurma referred to the Round Table Conference. "Despite black clouds here and there, events have conspired to leave no other alternative than that of granting Dominion status to India."

Sir Kurma paid a tribute to "the masterful personalities of Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who have kept up those great traditions of liberty and humanity."

England had given India a great deal in the way of civilisation and culture, and it was only to be expected that India would one day expect to stand on her own feet.

Sir Kurma spoke in glowing terms of Lord Irwin, and called him "the statesman of statesmen, who placed reason above statesmanship and Empir became human."

"There is no doubt that India is destined in the near future, perhaps within a few months, to become a self-governing community."

Referring to the displeasure shown by some Indians in regard to the financial negotiations, Sir Kurma advised them not to worry.

GUARANTEES NECESSARY.

"I am not one who believes in restrictions being placed on the Indian Parliament," stated Sir Kurma. "But I draw a line between restrictions and guarantees which British statesmen want. After the example of other countries who talk of repudiating their debts, can you wonder if Britain wants financial guarantees? No reasonable Indian would raise any objection to any guarantees England may demand."

Sir Kurma then dealt with other matters to which he has paid attention in South Africa, and advocated a reasonable attitude and seeing the other man's point of view in everything. He said he would do everything he could to assist in getting a satisfactory arrangement regarding the bazaar regulations.

"TIMES" REPORT "INACCURATE"

—:o:—

Gangadharrao's Contradiction

(From a Correspondent.)
BELGAUM, May 8.

With reference to the report published in the "Times of India" on the seventh instant from its Poona Correspondent under the caption 'Poona District Congress', 'Support to Mr. Gandhi' and the second para of which ran thus: In his presidential address Mr. Gangadarrao Deshpande said that Mr. Gandhi had truth and non-violence as the cardinal points for his propaganda, but he, (the President) personally was strongly opposed to such innocent weapons now, though he along with the whole of India had become Mr. Gandhi's follower. Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, who returned to Belgaum only this afternoon, after presiding over the Poona District Confereice was shown this report, and was asked whether the same was correct. Mr. Gangadharrao said that the report in the "Times" concerning his speech was misleading and wholly inaccurate. He had never said that he personally was opposed to such innocent weapons as truth and non-violence now. On the contary Mr. Deshpande maintained that he was opposed to the Non-Co-operation resolution at the Calcutta Congress in 1920, but as he was convinced of the inherent strength of their weapons, he has been strongly advocating Mr. Gandhi's methods of attaining India's political objective since long.

Mr. Gangadharrao further maintained that the efficacy of these methods was established beyond doubt during the last campaign of civil disobedience and therefore nobody should think of any other methods. He further made a point that as long as the nation's policy was based on these sacred principles, and plans were laid out accordingly. Nobody had any right to disturb the arrangement.

DOUBLE TWELVE MOTOR RACE.

—:o:—

British Cars To The Fore

RUGBY, May 9.

When the second stage of the "Double Twelve" International Automobile race started at Brookcars which surprised handilands this morning, British baby cappers, and other experts by their amazing speed maintained through yesterday's twelve hours' run were in very favourable position.

Even when heavy rain mad driving difficult, they continued to lap hour after hour at only little under 70 miles an hour sometimes exceeding that speed.

In accordance with the rules of the race all cars had been locked up during the night, and no work was allowed on them until after the starting signal this morning.

One of team of M G Midget cars driven by Lord March and Mr. Staniland continued to lead, to other M G's following with Baby Austins not far behind.

Italian Maserati car driven by Italian ace Ramponi and Mr. Eysteon from which much was was expected broke axle late last night and is out of race.—B.O.W.

KATHIAWAR OBSERVES "JAMNAGAR DAY" TO PROTEST AGAINST 3 UNRELEASED PRISONERS.

—:o:—

Foreign Cloth Picketing Must Be Centralised, If It Is To Be Organised

(From Our Correspondent.)
DHRANGADHRA, May 7.

As the whole of Kathiawar was observing "Jamnagar Day", the public of Dhrangadhra observed it by holding a procession at 9 a.m. as a protest against the non-release of three political prisoners of Jamnagar. Men and women in good numbers attended the procession. "Jamnagar Day" was also observed in other places in the State. Persons observed fast, spun cotton and tried their best to make the best of the day that is observed in the whole of Kathiawar as a "holiday". A local worker of this place when interviewed, said that if the Jamsaheb were to delay the release of these three political prisoners a grim struggle was ahead. Thus the people of Dhrangadhra State voiced their protest. In a meeting in Gandhi Chowk, Jayantilal P. Roy put a resolution of sympathy with the three prisoners and protest against delay of release which was passed unanimously.

SALES OF FOREIGN CLOTH AT WADHWAN

(From Our Correspondent.)
WADHWAN CAMP, May 8.

The public of Wadhwan City, Joravarnagar and Wadhwan Camp observed "Jamnagar Day" as a protest against the non-release of three political prisoners by the state authorities.

Watering arrangements are now made on the station by the Sewa Samaj, but the railway authorities should take up this problem seriously.

SWEATING LABOUR.

The workers of the mill have to work over-time and get meagre pay. The manager, in spite of frequent protests, is continuing the same policy. It is necessary for the political Agents to enforce Factory Act as early as possible to set matters right.

News have come of secret sale of foreign cloth by dealers of foreign cloth. The local youth should make a vigorous search to find out the cases of breach of the terms.

Foreign Cloth Picketing In Kathiawar

(From Our Correspondent.)
KATHIAWAR, May 8.

The foreign cloth picketing in Kathiawar is going on scattered lines and the public are trying to do their best. There are two Mandals, viz., the Kathiawar Picketing Mandal and the Sawrastra-Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal, which are responsible for rooting out the evil of foreign cloth from Kathiawar.

CENTRAL ORGANISATION NEEDED.

It is now high time to establish one central organisation, under which all the subordinate Swadeshi Pracharak Mandals or Picketing Mandals should work, on a common basis. The question of time puts a worker in much difficulty and one can see the dangers of such scattered views. The foreign cloth merchants of Kathiawar are a hard nut to crack and unless and until there is one central organisation the real purpose will not be served. The time limit may be one in Dhrangadhra, and different in Upleta and other places, and sealing or packing may be different in different cities. This is the existing situation in Kathiawar.

SWADESHI LEAGUE.

Now that the organisers of Kathiawar have decided to stop foreign cloth business htey should form a "Kathiawar Swadeshi League." The two principle organisations must combine for a common goal.

Jetpur and Bhavnagar are the two important centres of foreign cloth. There should be a permanent camp at these two places and volunteers from these two camps should go in small batches to different places to seal foreign cloth. These two big centres must be taken first

Then there are places like Junagarh, Veraval and Jamnagar which are unaffected. Then the organisers should divide batches and work in groups. This will make the task easy and centralised.

MARWARI INTER CASTE MARRIAGE

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Women Discard Purda

(From a Correspondent).
WARDHA, May 9.

Yesterday Wardha witnessed a unique incident of social reform amongst the Marwaris when Shriyut Kanayalal Bhaiya Mahashwari who had gone to Jail in the Civil Disobedience movement as Secretary of the War Council returned after marriage with Satyawati Devi who is about 18 years old and who is the daughter of Prof. Gaurishanker Jhawar of Dehradun. This is an inter-caste marriage. There was a grand procession in which ladies and gentlemen of many communities took part. The bride was without veil and there were many Marwari ladies who did not observe parda.

KARNATAKA CONFERENCE AND EXHIBITION

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It has been decided to hold the sixth session of the Karnatak Provincial Conference, on May 26 and 27, at Hukeri in Belgaum District. It has also been decided to hold at the same time an Exhibtion of Suddha Swadeshi Khadi and other articles.

Along with the Exhibition will also be held Karnatak Unification Conference Volunteers' Conference and Workers' Conference which will lend special importance to the occasion.

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